Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1864. NUMBER 153.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE VERY LATEST FROM SHERMAN'S MARCH.

Federal Authorities Report Him Nearing the Coast.

A RUMOR THAT HE IS AT SAVANNAH---CONFLICTING REPORTS.

The Rebel Press on His Movements.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA---FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

From Washington---The Opening of Congress Yesterday.

Hints as to the President's Message.

THE BUSINESS OF THE SESSION BEGUN.

Our New York Midnight Dispatch.

THE CASE OF THE FLORIDA---MR. WEBB'S LETTER.

Highly Interesting General News Summary.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Message—The Pension Report—General and Military Items.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 5.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message is not yet closed up, and it is not known that he has read it consecutively to any one. He has however read to a few congressmen detached fragments, and from their statements some features of the message are elicited. The President says that as to his war policy he has been shut up, as the course he must pursue, by the elections. These have overwhelmingly instructed him to seek for peace only by forcing rebels and traitors back into submission to the lawful authorities. Accordingly there must be no relaxation in the vigorous prosecution of the war. In the meantime he will be glad to receive proposals for peace on the basis of a return to their allegiance, and the abandonment of slavery from a State or part of a State; but he proposes to himself no degradations with the organization of traitors at Richmond. He felicitates himself and the nation that, in spite of secession, more votes were cast at this Presidential election than at the last, extending though it did over the States now in rebellion; and he draws from this the moral, that for the purpose of carrying on the war the resources of the North are as great as ever. To give stability to the finances he urges a heavy and discriminating taxation.

The paragraphs are still unfinished relative to the present movement of Sherman's army and the general military situation.

The President's Message is the shortest he has yet written. It only makes about twelve pages octavo in the large Congressional documents.

THE REBEL FAIR.

Government has declined to permit the rebel sympathizers in Liverpool to remit the proceeds of the Fair recently held there, amounting to seventeen thousand pounds sterling to the rebel prisoners at the North.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

The Iowa delegation waited on President Lincoln in a body urging the appointment of Mr. Chase as Chief Justice. Other State delegations will do the same, Massachusetts probably leading. For the last three weeks Mr. Chase has been staying away from his family every member of which is at his residence here, solely to avoid the possibility of being supposed to be in any way seeking to affect the question of the Chief Justiceship by his personal influence. Now that the decision must be made within a day or two at farthest, he is coming on. He is expected by Saturday at farthest. There is no doubt that the question will be settled before his arrival.

THE BRITISH LEGATION.

Lord Lyons is going home, but the rumors about his going on account of diplomatic troubles, are wholly unfounded. He goes on account of continued ill-health interfering almost completely with the discharge of his duties. He leaves to-morrow. Congress will call for the correspondence of Lord Lyons, who does not expect to return. The First Secretary of the Legation has recently arrived, and will be in charge. He is considered friendly to the North. Lord Lyons' personal effects will be sold at auction.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Judge Davis, of Illinois, is detained from taking his place on the Supreme bench by painful but not serious illness. Judges Nelson and Catron were also both absent, so that there was no quorum. The court adjourned over till to-morrow. The Chief Justiceship remains unsettled, and a nomination is not now looked for until after the message shall have gone into Congress, and the court shall have organized. Leading gentlemen from Illinois unite in saying that there is no probability whatever of the appointment of Judge Davis. With this impression the efforts of Judge Swain's friends in his behalf are redoubled. Meantime, the pressure from Congress and from the country is almost without exception for Mr. Chase.

THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.

The galleries of both Senate and House were crowded, and large numbers of outsiders thronged the floor. The usual scene of hand shaking, and congratulations, and interchange of inquiries about majorities, and felicitating over the result, or condolence with the defeated, occupied the hour before meeting.

Both Houses were comparatively thin, but still had considerably over a quorum.

The Senate did nothing of any moment. The proceedings of the House, however, developed two features of interest. When the members from the new fledged State of Louisiana presented their credentials an effort was made to give them the right to speak on the merits of their case. "Their case has no merits," growled Thad. Stevens, and the House seemed inclined to the same view, for departing from the usual custom, it only gave them the privilege of the floor.

The irrepressible whisky question forced itself in before the Message. The last is delayed till to-morrow, but Mr. Washburne took time by the forelock and got his old resolution for a tax on stock on hand sent to the Ways and Means Committee by a vote of 93 to 51. There is not, however, the slightest probability that the action of Congress, in this matter, will be reversed. No proposition to tax stocks on hand can be got through the Senate, and even the action of the House on it is doubtful.

Cox, in view of the debt of gratitude he owes the people for their late treatment of him, wanted to cheapen their coffee and sugar for them by a resolution. In order to secure the cheapening, he wanted the duties removed or made payable in greenbacks. His resolution was sent to the waste basket of the Ways and Means Committee, and the House rested from its labors.

GEN. HANCOCK'S CORPS.

Gen. Hancock issues the following explanation of the way to get office in the 1st corps of the army: All persons desiring commissions in the 1st corps to be organized under the recent order of the War Department, must make application in writing to the Adjutant General of the army, at Washington, setting forth their present address, date and rank of their original entry into service, the regimental organizations in which they have served, date and causes of their discharge, their rank at the time they were mustered out of service, and if they think propper adding military recommendations from their former commanders. Applicants must have been two years in service, and have been honorably discharged, and be physically qualified. Their military record will be examined in the Adjutant General's Office, whence it will be referred to Maj. Gen. Hancock for the purpose of ascertaining their fitness for the position to which they desire to be appointed. After passing examination, officers will receive their appointment, and they may then be required to proceed at once to raise veterans under the order. When a sufficient number has been received and mustered in, the officer will also be mustered in, to rank from the date of his original appointment.

Gen. Hancock issues a condensed statement of the way in which men can get into the 1st Corps of the army:

First—Men are enlisted and mustered only in this city.

Second—Veterans, served two years and honorably discharged, may enlist for one, two or three years.

Third—Those enlisting will receive the Government bounty of $300, and in addition $100 for one, $200 for two, and $300 for three years.

Fourth—They will be credited to the district where they reside, and be entitled to local bounties.

Fifth—Free transportation will be furnished to Washington by any Provost Marshal.

Sixth—The best arms in the possession of the Government will be furnished these troops.

TONSON COME AGAIN.

The greatest bore in existence, Wm. C. Jewett, came at Congressmen to-day with a printed circular laid on every desk. He would still like us to quit fighting and have European powers settle our troubles for us.

Mr. Speed accepts the Attorney Generalship.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad double track is at last completed.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENT.

Rebel Reports—Our Cavalry—Sherman will Reach the Coast in Safety—The Desolation Created through Georgia by Our Army—Farms Stripped, Negroes Taken Away, Etc., Etc.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 5, 1864.

The latest reliable news from Sherman fortunately comes through loyal sources. An officer who left the harbor of Savannah on the 1st inst., with 700 of our paroled prisoners, arrived here this evening. He says that at the time he left the people of Savannah were in a state of the greatest excitement and consternation over the approach of Sherman's army. His advance guard was said to be only or four five miles from the city limits It was known that the fortifications on the west side of the city were insignificant, and the capture of the city seemed to be beyond all question an easy task. There were no means of ascertaining the strength of the rebel garrison, but it was believed to be quite small. There seems, therefore, to be good reason to hope that by this time Savannah has fallen or is besieged.

Richmond papers of the 3d have been received. They contain a dispatch from Gen. Bragg, dated Augusta, Ga., 2d instant, in which he claims to have badly repulsed Gen. Foster a second time, the fight having been at Coosahatchie, 16 miles from Pocataligo.

Gen. Foster, it will be remembered, went up Broad river from Hilton Head, to operate on the Charleston and Savannah railroad. Bragg also alleges that at that date, Friday night, Dec. 2d, Sherman hed not taken Millen, Ga., nor attempted it.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Saturday professes to have information causing it to be believed that Sherman will not reach the seacoast with half his army. The *Examiner*, however, gives no data for its belief.

The Richmond papers of Saturday claim that Sherman's army is not yet all across the Oconee, and insist that he is far enough from Savannah, while that place has a sufficient garrison.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 5.—News from Savannah, received here to-day from Southern sources, leaves no room for doubt that Sherman has succeeded in reaching the coast with his entire army.

The Baltimore *American* has Richmond papers of Saturday, the 3d, but they do not appear to have as late Georgia news as that received by steamer from Savannah, except the following, from Gen. Bragg, which refers to an engagement.

Richmond papers say the Yankees who landed at Port Royal and moved into the interior, with the expectation of meeting Sherman's advance, encountered a body of Confederate troops at Apiachoalo and Grahamsville. The enemy were badly beaten and driven from the field, leaving their dead on the ground. The telegraph conveying this information does not state the direction in which the enemy were driven, but we presume they were driven back towards Beaufort.

LATER.—The following dispatch has been received. It is dated yesterday, Savannah:

I have just returned from the front. The enemy was badly whipped, and had retired to the Coosawatchie. Another point on the railroad is threatened, but I don't apprehend any serious attack.

(Signed), B. BRAGG.

Grahamsville, where we are reported as having been repulsed by the rebels, is one of the stations on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. It is 34 miles northeast of Savannah and 70 miles from Charleston. Our forces, however, are evidently still above Grahamsville, holding a position on the Coosawatchie. It will be remembered that the news already published from Hilton Head says that Foster had captured Pocotaligo bridge, which is further inland than Grahamsville, being 49 miles from Savannah and 55 from Charleston.

NEW YORK, Monday, Dec. 5.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of Dec. 2d says: A cavalry fight, in which we were victorious, took place in East Georgia on Tuesday. The Yankee cavalry, under Kilpatrick, were attempting to cross the Savannah River, when they were attacked by Wheeler, and after an obstinate fight driven back in the direction of Millen, losing very heavily.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 2d also says: Sherman's main army is moving towards the coast, and a battle is expected.

The Richmond *Whig* of December 2d, says: "It does not seem that our authorities have any suspicion of the effects the movement of Hood would have. At least we judge so from the very feeble opposition which has thus far been made to the advance of Sherman. It is plain that he is moving to the coast. Thus far he has been enabled to live upon the country. We think it probable that Sherman will reach the Atlantic in comparative safety. His next move, in our opinion, will be by sea to Richmond. We do not believe he can succeed in taking either Augusta or Savannah. Indeed, should he succeed in capturing the first named place, it will do him no good, since he will find there nothing he was seeking. At the last named place he will have to fight, and that he is very well aware of, and does not wish to do before securing a base upon the sea. Charleston, for the present, at least, we think, is entirely out of the question. Should he determine to secure himself on the sea, and thence issue during the winter to ravage the country, or carry on a regular water campaign, he must be kept in, as we suppose he can be. In the meantime, he abandons an immense tract of country in the interior, over which it is impossible that his army, situated on the ocean and closely watched, can exercise any influence for good or evil. We do not see that Sherman's last exploits will have any effect upon the issue of the war, but, after having been told by the highest authority in the Confederacy that his retreat from Atlanta was to be more disastrous than the retreat of Napoleon from Moscow, it is a little vexatious to find him getting off so cheaply, burning and murdering as he goes.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 2d says: 700 prisoners have been received at Augusta, who were captured while foraging for Sherman's army.

The Governor has pardoned all the convicts in the penitentiary, put arms in their hands, and sent them to the front—except those put in for life, whom he could not reprieve, according to law.

Heavy cannonading was heard all yesterday afternoon, in the direction of Macon, believed to have been a battle between Sherman and our forces.

A letter in the Augusta *Chronicle*, from a member of the Georgia Legislature, giving his experience in escaping from Sherman's army, he and others having been taken across the country, he shows the extent of the devastation inflicted on the country. He says: Going to McCreddie's place, we found his fine house in ashes, and his gin-house burned, and every horse and mule gone. In his lot were about 100 cattle dead. They looked like good stock, and were evidently killed to deprive the planter of them. Proceeding on, we found every plantation on the road similarly devastated, except that no other dwelling-houses were burned until we reached the fine farm of Hon. Joshua Hill. This is a perfect wreck. A large gin-house full of cotton, corn cribs, and dwelling, all a smouldering ruin. His loss was greater than that of any planter in this section. Besides the cotton, several thousand bushels of corn, potatoes, several hundred bushels of wheat, and much other valuable property, with every horse and mule and many negroes, are gone. No farm on the road to this place, and as far as we can hear towards Atlanta, escaped their brutal ravages. They ravaged the country below here to the Oconee river. The roads were strewn with the debris of their progress. Dead horses, cows, sheep, hogs, chickens, corn, wheat, cotton, books, paper, broken vessels, coffee-mills, and fragments of nearly every species of property strew the wayside. In Madison they burned the depot and one or two old warehouses, with the jail and market place. They gutted every store and plundered more or less on every lot. They fired the drug store and several other houses, and their officers, with a show of magnanimity, aided to put out the flames. Many families have not a pound of meat or peck of meal or flour. Many negroes were enticed away from the homes of comfort to share the uncertain fortunes of a winter march to the coast, and then be forced to starve. Families of wealth have not a house servant left, and those whom they most trusted were often the first to leave.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 5.—The *Republican*, of this city, in an extra, publishes the following by the arrival of a Government transport at Fortress Monroe last evening:

The Government has received advices from Gen. Sherman to the 2d of December, that when the steamer left, information reached Savannah that Sherman's advance cavalry were within six miles of that city. This does not conflict with the news brought by the steamer Belle, which arrived on Saturday night, that Savannah papers announced that Sherman's army was within 40 miles of that city. These papers do not state at what date he was that distance from the city.

A gentleman recently from Savannah informs us that there are no important defences on the west side of Savannah.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 5.—The *American* has the following special correspondence:

Advices from Fortress Monroe, last evening, report the arrival there of the steamer General Lyon, with 750 released prisoners. At the time the General Lyon left Savannah, last Thursday night, the latest news received there was to the effect that Sherman occupied Millen, Ga., and that his cavalry were scouting several miles from town, with but little resistance. Every effort was being made for the defense of Savannah. Our prisoners report that boys thirteen years old, and even the women, were assisting in the trenches and earthworks. Sherman was slowly but surely advancing to the coast, and no doubt of his success need be entertained.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Situation in Front of Nashville—Interesting Summary of Operations—The Present Aspect.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Sunday, Dec. 4.

The situation in a great degree is unchanged since the advance of the rebel lines last night. It is reported that two of our transports were captured last night by the enemy, between Nashville and Clarksville. The rebels have established batteries on the Cumberland at Harpeth Shoals. There was skirmishing on all points of the line, to-day, with little loss on either side. A large brick house belonging to one Watkins, from which the enemy's sharp shooters annoyed workmen on our fortifications, was almost demolished by our artillery.

Great consternation was created amongst curiosity seekers, to-day. All citizens going out to the front were gobbled up and put to work on the fortifications. This regulation was absolutely necessary to keep back crowds of idlers from the city.

In the battle of Franklin it is ascertained that the following rebel Generals were killed; Gist, Brown, and Stahl; Grambury was wounded. It is still said Clebourne was killed, but I don't consider it certain. Our own loss in this battle will not fall short of 2,000 men, killed, wounded and captured. A number of our wounded are still in the hands of the enemy. The rebel loss could not have been less than 6,000. Of the ten brigades engaged at Franklin six were commanded by Ohio officers: Riley, Opdyke, Strickland, Casement, Lane, and Kirby.

LATER.

[Special Dispatch the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Monday, Dec. 5—8 p. m.

Perhaps my dispatches have not yet made sufficiently clear, the fact that on Saturday afternoon and night, the rebels advanced their main lines to about the same position that their advanced pickets occupied the evening before. Previous to this, their right wing had rested on the Murfreesboro turnpike, and their left near the Harding pike, but the advance mentioned above has enabled them to extend their lines in such a manner that they almost entirely inclose our own on the south side of the river.

Those who are acquainted with the location about Nashville will understand something of the situation, when I say that on the Franklin pike the enemy's lines enclose Melrose Park, while on Granny White's pike they pass near Dr. Buckley's house. The rebels seem to be very sparing in the use of artillery, and up to last evening they had opened fire only from three guns along their entire line. These were planted not far from Granny White's pike. Half a dozen shells were thrown from these guns. There was heavy artillery firing this morning near the center of our line, but it was of little importance. Reconnoisances are being sent out to discover the exact position of the rebel wing, but as yet without success. The rebels are engaged very busily upon their field works.

Brigadier General Elliott, formerly Chief of Cavalry on General Thomas' staff, has been assigned to the command of the 2d division of the 4th Corps, the same which Wagner commanded in the Franklin fight.

Two companies of the 44th colored infantry, coming up from Chattanooga, were attacked, 7½ miles from this city, on Friday, as I mentioned in my dispatches of Saturday, a largely superior force of rebels assailing them. They took refuge in a stockade, when the rebels opened on them with artillery. One company of the 115th Ohio was doing duty in the stockade. All the whites and blacks fought bravely until night, when the greater portion, numbering 200, made their escape to this city.

The troops from Gen. B. Stedman's division made a successful reconnoissance this morning, discovering the position of the enemy's right wing. The reconnoitering force consisted of the 6th Indiana cavalry, dismounted; 68th Indiana infantry, and 14th and 16th colored infantry—the whole commanded by Col. Morgan, of the 14th colored. The two white regiments advanced and engaged the attention of the enemy in front, while the colored troops fell upon their flank and drove them a considerable distance, with a loss of five killed, ten wounded and seventeen captured. Among the captured was one lieutenant. Our loss was two killed and four wounded. The rebels captured belonged to Cleboure's division. They say that Cleboure was certainly killed, and his division is now commanded by General Lowry. In all, the rebels lost ten Generals in killed, wounded and captured. Among those killed which I have not yet reported are Quarles and Goran. The rebel General Cheatham barely escaped capture this morning by Colonel Morgan's men.

THE VERY LATEST.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Monday, Dec. 5—7 P. M.

I have just returned from a visit to our front lines. Nothing but skirmishing has taken place. It is the impression all along our center that the enemy has withdrawn from that portion of the front.

The following are the names of the killed of the 40th Indiana:—Lieut. Jeremiah C. Brown, Co. B; Wm. Billings, Co. I. Killed—57th Indiana—Corp. Warren Ettworth, Co. D.

NEW YORK, Monday, Dec. 5—The *Times'* Nashville special of the 3d says: "The enemy's line of battle is just two miles from the city. Murfreesboro, Bridgeport, and Chattanooga are deemed safe.

"Commodore Fitch has a fleet of gunboats here. Gen. Cheatham has his headquarters at the house of Mr. Edmonson, on the Murfreesboro pike, four miles from the city, and told me that Hood had orders to go to Nashville or to hell.

"The situation of our forces is considered perfectly satisfactory."

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 5.—Maj. Gen. Stanley, wounded in the battle of Franklin, arrived here yesterday. He says the reports of the battle that have reached the public have not exaggerated the rebels' losses. The fight was made to save our trains, which were of immense size and value, filling the roads for twelve miles. It was not intended to hold Franklin longer than necessary to get our property out of the way. The rebels had been pressing us very hard from Columbia, and at one time we were in great danger; but Hood lost this opportunity in not attacking in force at Spring Hill. Schofield's army consisted of the 4th and 23d Corps, together with a few regiments that recently entered the service. They left Pulaski Nov. 23d, and were so closely pressed that it was feared that the artillery and wagon trains would have to be abandoned, but by good management all were brought through safely.

General Stanley has been in nearly all the battles in Tennessee and Georgia, but says the musketry fire at Franklin was for an hour the most intense he ever witnessed. In addition, we had twenty-eight guns in the action, having full sweep of the rebel columns.

The *Commercial's* Nashville dispatch says: Murfreesboro, Bridgeport and Chattanooga are safe. Nashville and the surrounding country for miles has been transformed into a huge fort. The destruction of rebel property in defense of the city is immense. Almost all rich property-holders hereabouts are rebel sympathisers. The advance of the rebel army necessitated the destruction of their property. The Federal position is perfectly satisfactory.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Dec. 5.—This morning's *Journal* contains the following from Nashville, yesterday:

Nothing of special interest has transpired to-day along the lines. Our artillery was used at different points against the rebels, who are engaged in erecting breastworks within half a mile of ours.

The prisoners brought in to-day say that Brigadier Generals Gist, Strahl, Gramberry and Brown, of the rebel army, were killed at Franklin. General Cheatham lost every Brigadier in his corps.

The New York Plot.

NEW YORK, Monday, Dec. 5.—By order of Gen. Dix, sixty natives of Southern States, now residents here, were arrested yesterday, supposed to have some knowledge of the recent incendiary plot. Some, after examination, were released, but a majority of them were retained.

LATER.

Nearly all the Southerners arrested by order of Gen. Dix, have been discharged on giving satisfactory accounts of themselves.

The Rebel Congress.

NEW YORK, Monday, Dec. 5.—In the rebel Senate, last Wednesday, resolutions denouncing the seizure of the Florida were introduced. They say it is the duty of the Brazilian Government to protect Confederate property within its territory; demand the restoration of the ship; provide for the appointment of a commission to Brazil on the subject, also for laying the facts before the European Governments.

Mr. Foote, in the House, introduced a resolution that Congress cannot interfere with reference to the emancipation of slaves as suggested by Davis, and that, though it is impolitic for States to act separately in negotiations for peace, the right to do so naturally inheres in each one, and providing for a convention of delegates from each State to devise measures for the vigorous prosecution of the war, in order to secure an early cessation of hostilities.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Memphis, Kentucky, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Down the River Military and General News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Monday, Dec. 5.

By the arrival of the steamer Memphain, Captain Larry Hames, Clerks C. C. Jordan and J. H. Blood, we have Memphis dates to the 3d, in the afternoon. The Menephan brought up 50 bales cotton.

The Memphis *Democrat* states that General N. B. Buford has ordered all lines around Helena closed to everybody. Strangers arriving at Helena, as soon as discovered, are furnished with passes and required to leave.

The same paper publishes the annexed correspondence from C. A. Foster, Clerk in the Treasury Department, who was sent by Geo. Elleroy, U. S. purchasing agent at Helena, to investigate and cause the arrest of certain citizens of Memphis, to the number of nearly fifty, by General Buford. It seems that the Memphis men were charged with attempting to purchase cotton, having permits to do the same from Mr. Elleroy. Foster was properly instructed, proceeded upon his mission, and upon his return makes the following written report:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SPECIAL AGENT, HELENA, November 30, 1864.

To Geo. H. Elleroy and U. S. Purchasing Agent, Memphis, Tenn.:

SIR: Under instructions from you to proceed to the mouth of White river, Ark., and there make inquiry into the cause of the arrest of several persons who have been put under serveillance for attempting to transport cotton under permits issued from your department I left Memphis on the 29th instant for that place designated in your instruction. Upon my arrival at Helena, Ark., under military orders there existing, I was required to report to Brig. Gen. Buford, commanding that position. In obedience to orders I reported to that officer and delivered to him for his inspection the letter given me for the commanding officer at the south of White river, Ark., which embraced the subject matter of my visit. Gen. Buford peremptorily ordered me to do nothing, and refused to allow any explanation on my part, and refused to permit any investigation of the causes of the arrest of parties at Helena and mouth of White river, there confined as alleged, for attempting to move cotton under authority of the U. S. Purchasing Agent at Memphis, Tenn. He positively and peremptorily refused also to allow me to proceed on my trip to White river, as directed by you, and I was ordered by him to return to Memphis by the first boat. Under compulsion of that order I have returned without the accomplishment of the object set forth in your instructions.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. FOSTER.

The question seems to be whether Gen. Buford exceeded his authority in thus detaining the agent of the Treasury Department while upon official business. There does not appear to exist any good reason for the Treasury Department and military authorities to come in collision.

The steamer John H. Dickey was fired on by guerillas on White River, last Thursday, while coming down. The 48th Illinois regiment was on board, and two men were wounded. One man walked overboard in his sleep and was drowned.

The Schuyler was fired into about six miles below Memphis, but nobody was hurt. On Thursday, a gang of Adams' guerillas made a descent upon the plantation of Ben. Hardin, at Hardin's Landing, on the Arkansas side of the river, and, after plundering the house of what valuables they could find, collected all the live stock on the farm and decamped, taking Mr. Hardin, also, a prisoner, who was forced to accompany them several miles in a northerly direction before succeeding in effecting his release. His property they retained. The gang numbered seventeen men. They also visited the Berry plantation, two miles above Hardin's, and made a large haul. The overseer of the place, whose name we were unable to learn, offered some resistance and was shot dead by the ruffians. Most of Berry's family were in Memphis at the time.

The steamer James Watson is still detained at Helena under arrest, her officers being charged with illegal operations in cotton.

Salter Wilson, an incendiary caught in the act of firing the Memphis and Charleston Depot lately, has made a full and free confession of his guilt before the Military Commission.

Gen. Dennis and staff have reached Memphis, and Gen. Dana and staff were hourly expected.

The following deaths of Illinois soldiers occurred in the United States General Hospital in Memphis during the last two weeks:

Mathew Furress, Co. H, 26th Illinois infantry.
Reuben Wenger, Co. A, 3d Illinois cavalry.

Plantations are being robbed almost every day in that portion of Arkansas opposite Memphis, and in Tennessee, outside that city. At the same time the work goes on of conscripting old and young into the Confederate service. Many residents are fleeing to Memphis to escape involuntary muster. The *Bulletin* says the rebel Richardson is operating heavily in conscription north of Wolf River. On Thursday night, a detachment of his men, under the notorious horse thief Bob Morris, crossed the Loose Hatchie at Shelby Station, and came in this direction as far as Morning Sun, conscripting along the route every man they could find, between the ages of eighteen and fifty, and making them mount themselves on their own horses and mules. No man, however influential, can offer any resistance without great peril of his life, and at this time all are treated alike; all are wanted, and excuses of no kind are accepted. To better insure success in his rascally operations, Richardson causes his conscripting raids to be made at night, when people are in bed, and thus very few are able to escape the clutches of the man-stealers. About twenty men and boys were conscripted on the road from Shelby Station to Morning Sun.

The following is from the Fredonia (Miss.) *Picket* of Nov. 29:

MACON, Nov. 26.—The enemy left Milledgeville and Gordon on Friday morning. Both columns were moving in the direction of Millen, destroying the railroad as they proceeded. At Milledgeville they destroyed the depot and penitentiary and bridges. No private property was burned. It is feared that the bridge over the Big Black has been destroyed; but their stay will probably be of short duration, as we hear that they have 25 empty wagons, and are reported to have accompanied the expedition as far as Yazoo City, from which we infer that it is only a stealing expedition.

Our forces were moving from Raymond to intercept them, and from what we know of General Gardner, we are of opinion that the expedition will come to grief. We learn that a body of the enemy's cavalry, numbering about 1,500, with 4 pieces of artillery, struck the Mississippi Central Railroad yesterday, about 2 o'clock, and cut the telegraph lines.

Intelligence of a reliable character was received here yesterday that the enemy, several thousand strong, had reached the Big Black, and were preparing to cross that stream. It has created quite an excitement in Jackson, and a train was sent down at once to take off all Government property in case the Yankees advanced on the place. It is quite likely that Jackson will be visited by them again and the roads destroyed, but we do not concur in the prevailing opinion that they will venture east of the Pearl river. Since writing the above, I learn that evening after burning the hotel, depot and water tank at Vaughn's they were moving up the road destroying it as they went. At 10 o'clock A. M., they were at Pickens Station. The bridge over the Big Black had not been destroyed at last accounts.

Your Paducah correspondent sends the following under date of the 2d:

"In order to concentrate our forces and to secure the stores which had accumulated at Johnsonville, it was determined to abandon that post. This has been successfully accomplished without loss to the government and on Monday last our forces were withdrawn and transferred to Nashville. A large number of refugees and contrabands had sought protection at Johnsonville, and it being both inexpedient and unnecessary to take them to Nashville, they were furnished with rations and supplies to render them comfortable for the trip, and given barges and flat boats to convey them down the river. Most of the refugees stopped at several landings, but the contrabands are making their way to Paducah, a portion having already arrived there. There were no transports or gunboats at Johnsonville or above when the town was evacuated, and the river is now wholly abandoned. The rebels watch the Tennessee closely, but that's all in vain.

On Friday last a party of guerillas went to the house of a person named Everett, near Mayfield, Kentucky, and calling him to the door told him they had orders from General Merideth for his arrest. Everett willingly started in their charge for Paducah, but on reaching the road side the guerillas attacked him. He resisted, knocking one of his assailants down, when a brother-in-law of Everett's came to his assistance. The brother was at once shot by a revolver, and died almost instantly. A second shot brought down Everett. The guerillas then robbed the house of everything of any value, and departed. Everett lingered about twenty-four hours then expired.

Trains daily run from Paducah to Mayfield, the track having been fully repaired. To-day they will run through to Union City.

CAIRO, Monday, Dec. 5.—The steamer Continental sunk yesterday morning. She struck the wreck of the James Montgomery, causing her to sink in thirty minutes, but she was run on a bar before she filled. There is no water on her main deck. All her cargo was saved in a damaged state by the steamer Hannibal. The boat lies straight, and can be raised easily.

The steamer Edward Walsh, from New Orleans, had 97 hhds. of sugar for Cincinnati, and 27 hhds. of sugar and 36 bales of cotton for St. Louis. Sixty-four additional bales of cotton arrived yesterday.

POSTSCRIPT.

4:30 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Military Situation—Matters at Washington—Congressional—The New Hancock Corps—General News.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Monday, Dec. 5—Midnight.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says there are rumors of a crowning Union disaster in Georgia, but they are unfounded.

The Army of the Potomac specials of the 3d, contain no news beyond details of Gregg's expedition, already sent forward.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The rebels have just opened a new battery near Fort Darling, raking the channel from Dutch Gap.

The *Tribune's* Shenandoah special says the rebel cavalry under Gen. Rosser made a clean thing of their raid to New Creek, Va., last week. They returned, passing Moorefield on Sunday, *en route* for Newmarket, having four pieces of artillery and from three to four hundred prisoners and a drove of cattle and sheep which was daily augmenting by captures along the route of march. Three pieces of the artillery were captured in a skirmish previous to the attack on New Creek. They spiked and left in the woods several pieces of ordnance which could not be removed. They spent Sunday night near Moorefield and resumed their journey to Newmarket the following day, carrying their prisoners and booty with them, and having accomplished the object of their expedition, fell back with their plunder.

FORT MONROE, Sunday, Dec. 4.—The propeller Gen. Lyon, Capt. Ward, from the Savannah river Thursday, 1st, with 743 Union prisoners, arrived this morning. The prisoners are in good condition. A Sergeant who was with them reported Sherman's cavalry within six miles of Savannah on the 30th of November. Savannah was being fortified as rapidly as possible. Every negro and every cart was at work on the fortifications. Four trains loaded with rebel soldiers had arrived on the Gulf Railroad. There was no prospect of disaster to any portion of Sherman's forces. He says the railroad was cut just after the train he came through to Savannah on had passed through. He came from Florence.

The Savannah *Republican*, of Nov. 30, contains no telegraphic news from any quarter The following are its editorials on the situation:

Reliable advices received yesterday indicate that Sherman has made little or no progress with the main body of his army during the last day or two. He is still on the railroad some distance beyond Millen, and apparently replenishing his commissaries for the journey before him. His men and animals must be desperately jaded by this time, and but little prepared for the trials to come. We still believe that his intention is to reach the coast, if possible, by that route which presents the least danger of a fight. There was no enemy between here and Millen yesterday, and although a party of Sherman's cavalry had been near the latter place, everything remained untouched.

Another fight is reported between Wheeler and Kilpatrick, on Monday, with the usual result—that the latter was decently thrashed and driven back in direction of the infantry. It is reliably reported that a force of about 1,000 landed yesterday forenoon from the Yankee fleet at Boyd's Landing, on the broad river in South Carolina, and some eight miles distant from the Savannah and Charleston Railroad. A portion of this command approached the railroad later in the day, but subsequently retired. Preparations, believed to be ample, have been made to meet them should they attempt to cut the road, which it was believed they would do last night.

We still believe Sherman has no serious thought of encountering Savannah with his jaded columns, but will attempt to make his way to the sea coast by the most practicable route. He will find it difficult to strike one that has no lion in his path.

Our military authorities, we are glad to see, are acting on the sound principle that the surest plan for keeping him away from this city is to make it impossible for him to get here.

Pursuant to a resolution of the General Assembly, Gov. Brown, before leaving Milledgeville, made a proposition to the convicts in the Penitentiary, of pardon if they would volunteer and prove themselves good soldiers. Nearly all volunteered, and but few, of notoriously bad character, were rejected. The company organized is 100 strong, and the celebrated Dr. Roberts has been elected Captain.

Gen. Taylor is in Savannah, and has been ordered to take the temporary command of all the Confederate reserves in Alabama and Georgia.

It is stated that the Georgia militia has been turned over to the rebel service.

Gen. Buckner is appointed Lieutenant General.

Our loss at Griswoldville the Macon *Telegraph* sets down, in killed, wounded and missing, as follows: 2d Brigade, 160; 3d Brigade, 163; 4th Brigade, 158; State line, 53; total, 614.

The enemy, in their recent march, destroyed everything on Gen. Cobb's plantation with the exception of the negro cabins.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Nov. 28.

To Mr. Collins, Mayor of Macon:

SIR—Our citizens have been utterly despoiled by the Yankee army. Send us bread and meat, or there will be great suffering among us. We have no mules or horses. What you send must be brought by wagon trains. The railroad bridge and the bridge across the Oconee have been burned. The State house, executive mansion, and factory, are still left us. Send us relief at once.

(Signed) R. B. DE GRAFFORD.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Both houses of Congress to-day appointed a committee to wait upon the President and inform him they were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. They adjourned before the committee had time to return with an answer, it being understood among the members that the message would not be sent in to-day. It is ascertained from one of the committee that the President informed them he would transmit it to Congress to-morrow at ten o'clock.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury on finances, was placed in the printer's hands to-day.

Various gentlemen to-day in the House gave notice of their intention to introduce bills on the following named subjects:

By Mr. Julian, of Ind., providing for forfeiture of fee of rebel landholders, and prescribing the oath of loyalty to all persons practicing law in rebel States.

By Mr. Stevens, of Pa., to regulate the value of money; to prohibit the exportation of gold and silver coin and bullion, from being paid or accepted for greater value than their real current value, and preventing any note or bill issued by the United States from being received for a smaller sum than is therein specified; also, a bill supplementary to the act of June 30, 1864, so far as the same affects tobacco and cigars.

By E. Ward, of New York, to repeal so much of section 7 of the internal revenue of March, 1864, as imposes additional tax of 40 cents per gallon upon spirits imported prior to the passage of that law.

By Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, providing for the establishment of a navy yard at Cleveland, Ohio, and a bill appropriating a share of the public lands for the benefit of such soldiers and sailors in the regular and volunteer service of the United States as shall have rallied around the flag of the Union in the war of rebellion, whether native or naturalized citizens or aliens. Also a bill to prescribe a more impartial mode of impanelling jurors in Federal service.

The *Times'* Washington special says a delegation from Kentucky, of W. P. Deaman, W. B. Bush, Alfred Allen and C. D. Pennibaker, have been here for some days for the purpose of obtaining an order to stop the draft in Kentucky. They had a conference Saturday with the President, Secretary of War and Provost Marshal General, and were successful, and the order was issued stopping further drafting in that State.

Drafting was resumed in Washington to-day to fill the deficiency in the quota. The editor of the *Republican*, Hanscomb, and O. R. Harris, reporter for the same paper, were drafted.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue estimates this year's receipts at two hundred and sixty-five millions. If more revenue is needed he recommends a tax on the sales of one-half of one per cent, after which taxes under the present law will produce three hundred millions. He also recommends a tax on tobacco in the leaf, and three cents on petroleum, with a deduction on refined products.

There is considerable excitement over the question of Supreme Court appointments. Justices Wayne, Sprague, Clifford, Miller and Greer are on the bench.

THE PANAMA PIRATES.

The *Herald's* Panama letter gives an account of the capture of the pirates who had planned the seizure of the steamer Salvador. The letter contains the instructions from the rebel Secretary of the Navy to Capt. Hogg, commanding the enterprise. The instructions contain the following:

"You will endeavor to strike a blow at the California trade and the whalemen in the Pacific. Should you capture bullion, it is suggested that if better means of shipping it to Europe present themselves, you can place it in the hands of some British merchant of established character at Valparaiso, or a French man-of-war might receive it as freight. You are to do the enemy, in accordance with the rules of civilized war, the greatest harm in the shortest time. Should you seek a neutral port you will be careful to observe the usual naval courtesies, and seek to place the character of the contest in which we are engaged and the principles involved, in their proper light."

ROUGH ON THE REBEL REFUGEES.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 5.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Saturday last has an article on the fires in New York, ridiculing the affair and concluding as follows: Of course it was a rebel plot. Did not they fire on Sumter, where floated the "old flag?" A power that does not restrain violence to the emblem of the "best government," etc., will hardly be proof against the sin of burning hotels. Nothing can be clearer than the proof of the complicity of Davis in burning, or attempts to burn, some half dozen hotels in New York. We have never read anything more truly Yankee than this whole affair. We are very glad to see that all the Southern refugees are requested to register themselves. If Gen. Dix will hang them he will do service to our cause. A set of cowardly sneaks, who have deserted their country, are not above burning hotels. We hope Dix will hang every mother's son of them.

A VIEW OF WILMINGTON.

A letter from Wilmington to the London *Times* says, if instead of indulging in spite against Charleston in April, 1863, the whole power of the Federal navy had been turned against Wilmington, the whole course of this war might have been more influenced than by burning ten cities like Charleston, or capturing half a dozen Vicksburgs. Wilmington, long unmolested, has grown into such a fortress as to defy the utmost efforts of the Yankees from the sea.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A fire yesterday damaged the stock and buildings of Halstead, Haines & Co., corner of Broadway and White street, to the extent of $160,000. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Fresh rumors about the command of the Army of the Potomac again prevail, assigning Sheridan to that post, but there is no authority for them.

☞ For Congressional Proceedings Yesterday, and Additional News by Telegraph, See Fourth Page.

New Advertisements.

BOSS COOPERS, ATTENTION. Regular Meeting of the Boss Coopers' Association this (TUESDAY) evening, Dec. 6th, and as business of importance will come before the Association, a full attendance of members is requested.

de6-a615-1t

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS. The Annual Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1 Knights Templar, will be held at their Asylum, Masonic Temple, this (TUESDAY) evening, Dec. 6th, at 7½ o'clock, for election of officers and payment of dues. All members of this Commandery are summoned to attend. J. A. MONTGOMERY, Recorder.

de6-a606-1t

A BASE CALUMNY.—It is a base calumny that Everitt has raised the price of photographs at his celebrated establishment, 157 Lake-st. He is still taking them at the low price of two dollars per dozen. Call and see specimens. WM. M. EVERITT, Prop'r. RAY NIAS, Operator.

de6-a653-1t

A GOOD HOUSE CAN BE found with entire Furniture for sale, by applying at 287 West Randolph street.

de6-a594-3tnet

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS. We desire to engage a COMPETENT BUSINESS MAN To travel and solicit consignments of Flour, Pork and other produce. We can offer good inducements to the right kind of a man. Address "COMMISSION," care Box 378.

de6-a595-3tnet

TWO LARGE BUILDING LOTS On Park Avenue, FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. By S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn street.

de6-a614-1t

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The most acceptable Present for the season is a VISITING PLATE AND CARDS, AS ENGRAVED BY HALLIDAY, 85 Washington St., Who also designs those elegant Monograms for Stamping Note Paper in Colors. Mr. H. keeps always on hand a full assortment of the finest Stationery, suitable for weddings and all other occasions, at the lowest prices.

de6-a598-1t

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING associated Mr. GEO. W. BLATTERMAN with him in the Carriage Hardware, &c., Business; the style of the firm will be HUNTER & BLATTERMAN. They will keep constantly on hand a full stock of all goods in their line, and invite Merchants and Manufacturers to call and examine their stock. N. D. HUNTER.

de6-a656-2tnet

DR. WALKER'S EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, 117 South Clark street, Chicago. Dr. W. keeps an excellent assortment of FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES, and has made arrangements to receive all modern appliances for the relief of the deaf and blind, as soon as they are introduced in the hospitals of London and Paris.

de6-a604-1t

GIFT ENTERPRIZE. GRAND BENEVOLENT SCHEME. First Prize valued at $100,000. 528 Prizes Ranging from $25 to $1,000 Each.

Arrangements are already made for the sale of the PATEE HOUSE, St. Joseph, Mo., and other valuable prizes, by Lottery. This fine Hotel and block of seven lots, 45 by 150 feet on which it stands, will be the first grand prize. One first-class Piano Forte and two splendid Billiard Tables, one prize each. Thirty marble-top Bureaus, with a large amount of valuable Furniture, as per advertisements to be seen with agents. $25,000 of the proceeds will be set aside for BENEVOLENT PURPOSES, to be delivered among the cities where agencies are established, in proportion to the number of tickets sold in each. Ladies, there are several fine large French Mirrors to be drawn, besides the Furniture in the Bridal Chamber. The drawing will take place the 29th of December, 1864, at St. Joseph, Mo., unless postponed for want of sales, in which event the public will be advised through the press of the time of drawing. 70,000 tickets to be sold at $2.10 each. ☞ Tickets for sale at the Music Emporium of H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph street, Chicago.

REFERENCES:

THERON BARNUM, of Barnum's Hotel, St. Louis.
H. EARLEY, agent for Q. & C. R. R., St. Joseph, Mo.
A. BEATTIE & Co., Bankers, St. Joseph, Mo.
NAVE & McCORD, Merchants, St. Joseph, Mo.

de6-a582-6tnet

TABLEAUX —AND— CONCERT AT THE SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Cor. of Calumet ave. and Twenty-Sixth st., On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6th, 1864, for the benefit of the Sabbath School. Tickets, 35 cents; Children, 25 cents.

de6-a592-1t

FRENCH LESSONS. Persons wishing to learn French can do so by taking lessons from R. T. FRENCH, Teacher, 241 East Madison street. Lessons given at pupil's residence if preferred.

de6-a640-1t

WHOLESALE. CONFECTIONERY. SUGAR TOYS —AND— HOLIDAY GOODS. Most complete assortment west of New York. Call and see samples and get prices before buying 179 RANDOLPH STREET. C. W. SANFORD.

de6-a592-2tnet

TRUSSES. HARD RUBBER TRUSS CO., 136 South Clark street. J. H. KENDALL, Manager. This Truss is unlike and superior to ALL others in use, in the following respects: It will never rust, break, chafe, gall or blister; does not press upon the cord; is used in bathing, and requires no straps. References from the most eminent surgeons given. Also, manufacturers of and dealers in Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Wristlets, Anklets, Crutches, &c., &c. ☞ Special attention given to the application of Trusses.

de6-a655-3tnet

CHRISTMAS GIFTS. We have a large and fine assortment, which we should be pleased to show to all who will favor us with a call. Those who purchase early have the advantage of better stock to select from. BLISS & SHARP, DRUGGISTS, 144 Lake street. DEALERS IN FINE, FANCY AND TOILET GOODS.

de6-a605-1t

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. DOG LOST! Disappeared on Friday last, from 172 Michigan avenue, a Black and Tan Dog, about nine months old. He wore a smooth spring brass collar, and answered to the name of "PEDRO." The above reward will be paid on leaving the dog at 81 Lake street.

de6-a613-2tnet

PONIES FOR SALE. A smart team, suited for business; has been used by a traveling agent in the country. CHARLES BIGGS, 111 Lake street.

de6-a665-1t

ARTIFICIAL TEETH From $15 to $20. Those who are in need of a splendid set of Artificial Teeth call at D. W. TOWNSEND'S, P. O. Block, No. 167½ Dearborn st., northeast corner of Monroe.

de6-a634-1t 3-7-17 net

To Cattle Feeders. Parties wishing to feed cattle at Lodi Distillery, Lodi, Illinois, can have favorable terms by making immediate application to LOCKIE, SELLARS & CO., 17 LaSalle st., Chicago.

de6-a648-5tnet

New Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES. We had in Store on Friday and Saturday, Dec 2d and 3d, the following Great American Safes, Sold and ready to be delivered and shipped:

	Weight.
J. HOPKINS, Grand Rapids, Michigan	1,595 lbs
J. M. FISH, Eddyville, Iowa	1,440 lbs
E. T. BOND, Sheboygan Falls, Mich.	2,375 lbs
A. PARSONS, Highland Park, Ill.	790 lbs
H. BEEKMAN, Des Moines, Iowa	1,025 lbs
C. C. DENIO, Terre Coupee, Ind.	1,200 lbs
B. F. QUIMBY & CO., Chicago	1,865 lbs
SAMUEL ROWE, Chicago	3,900 lbs
M. LEARY, Chicago	2,350 lbs
C. & N. W. R. R. FREIGHT HOUSE, Chicago	1,525 lbs
A. H. MILLER, do., FOUR Safes, 2,700 each	10,800 lbs

Making nearly 15 TONS of THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES.

Ten years ahead of all others.
Made of Heavier Wrought Iron.
Thicker Fire-Proof Filling.
Weigh twenty per cent. more.
Elegantly Made and Finished.
Cost no more than the Old Styles.
You see them Everywhere.

FOR SALE ONLY BY F. W. PRATT, 13 LASALLE STREET.

de6-a624-1t

BRICK RESIDENCES FOR SALE.

ADAMS STREET, fronting Jefferson Park—Three New Brick Houses.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., between Michigan and Wabash avenues—Two New Brick Houses.

PARK AVENUE, half a block from Union Park—Two New Brick Houses.

These houses have all the modern conveniences, are in very desirable localities, and immediate possession can be had.

ALSO, A large number of other houses and large lots in each Division of the city.

CALL AND GET A LIST. J. L. LEE, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 66 Clark-St.

de6-a615-1t

PRICES ON MEN'S CLOTHING OF ALL QUALITIES, Reduced 10 Per Cent. FOR SIXTY DAYS! The Largest Stock AND Best Assortment IN THE CITY. DON'T BUY Before you have seen our Goods and Prices! DE GRAFF & POOLE.

de6-a685-1t

Dr. J. DODGE WARREN REMAINS TWO WEEKS MORE! Till December 19th.

A WOMAN WALKS AFTER BEING BED RIDDEN FOR SIX MONTHS. NO MEDICINES USED.

This is to certify, that on Saturday evening, Nov. 26, 1864, I brought my wife on a bed to Dr. J. Dodge Warren, at the Matteson House, Chicago. She has not been able to walk for six months, and for the last two years she has been failing rapidly.

She suffered from Rheumatism, Ulceration and Falling of the Womb, St. Vitus' Dance, and General Debility. From the Rheumatism (which seemed to afflict the whole system) she was unable to bear pressure on any part of the body without producing acute pain. From the Ulceration and Displacement of the Womb she had a constant and painful bearing down, extending from the small of the back down the inside of the thighs. Her nervous system so completely shattered that she constantly labored as if afflicted with Chorea. Her debility and prostration so great that for the last [illegible] months she has been unable to walk or help herself.

After two operations her pains and soreness are ALL GONE, the bearing down is CURED, the nervousness alleviated, and better than all, she is now able to walk ALL ABOUT. Will reply to inquiries made.

BARTHOLOMEW BARNACLE, Princeton, Bureau County, Illinois.

Sworn and subscribed to this 26th day of November, A. D. 1864, before me. J. SUMMERFIELD, Justice of the Peace.

Attested by LAURIE P. HILLIARD, County Clerk, Cook County, Illinois. Chicago, Nov. 29, 1864.

As a Last Resort.

Feeling it a duty that I owe to all those who are suffering from Female Weakness—and their name is Legion—unsolicited I cheerfully make the following testimonial, which may be published if Dr. Warren thinks proper.

This is to certify, that on Tuesday, Nov 29th, 1864, I came to Dr. J. Dodge Warren, at the Matteson House, Chicago, suffering from [illegible] my former physicians [illegible] Uterine Displacement, in which opinion Dr. Warren concurred, also from General Debility incident upon my affliction. For twenty years I have been a constant sufferer, having tried every class of treatment without avail, and expected that my only relief would be in death. I came to Dr. Warren AS A LAST RESORT. I can truly say that after one operation I have experienced more benefit and more relief than I ever expected to on earth.

MRS. E. C. TUTHILL, Lowell, Lake County, Indiana.

Chicago, Dec. 1, 1864.

DR. WARREN Remains at the Matteson House till December 19th, 1864.

☞ Dr. W. will call at residence if required.

de6-a599-1t

J. W. BUTLER & CO., WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS, 48 State Street. PAPER, GROCERS' BAGS AND FLOUR SACKS OF ALL SIZES.

no23-w85-7-t&s net tf

PAPER AND RAG WAREHOUSE. G. H. & L. LAFLIN, 42 & 44 State Street. (ESTABLISHED 1854.)

We offer of goods mostly contracted for previous to July 1st:

5,000 reams Commercial Note Papers—all weights.
2,000 " Letter "
3,000 " Foolscap "

And a general and full assortment of Ledger, Flat Cap, Folio Posts and Ruled Small Papers, Binders' Board, Straw Board, Envelopes, Manillas, Colored Papers, Book Papers, Printing Inks—Black and White Colored.

The Highest Price Paid for Rags in Any Quantity.

G. H. LAFLIN. L. LAFLIN. J. S. DAY.

New Advertisements.

ROSS & FOSTER Have just received some of the Greatest Bargains OF THE SEASON, Consisting of

ALL-WOOL FRENCH MERINOS, ONE DOLLAR PER YARD. Worth Twelve Shillings.

ALL OTHER QUALITIES IN SAME PROPORTION.

CHOICE VALENCIAS TWO AND SIXPENCE PER YARD.

FINE CASHMERE PLAID, FOUR SHILLINGS.

NEW STYLE ALL-WOOL PLAID POPLIN, FOUR TEN SHILLINGS. Worth Twenty.

SIX QUARTER MERINO PLAICE TWELVE SHILLINGS. Worth Twenty.

Fine All-Wool Flanels, all colors, FOUR SHILLINGS.

DELAINES, best New Styles, THREE SHILLINGS.

500 NEW PLUSH VELVET CLOTH CLOAKS, AT TEN DOLLARS, (worth Twenty.)

We have just received a superb assortment of Rich Silks, Laces, Embroideries, AND CHOICE GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

REMEMBER THE NEW STORE, ROSS & FOSTER, 105 Lake Street, West of the Tremont House.

de6-a615-1t

PURE RYE FLOUR. We are now receiving and keep constantly on hand a CHOICE article of RYE FLOUR Suitable for the City Trade, And which we offer at the LOWEST market figures. WM. BRINE & CO., 187 South Water street.

de6-a675-1t

PRICES ON BOY'S AND YOUTH'S CLOTHING Reduced 10 Per Cent. FOR SIXTY DAYS! The Largest Stock AND Best Assortment IN THE CITY. DON'T BUY Before you have seen our Goods and Prices! DE GRAFF & POOLE.

de6-a685-1t

AMBOLINE, AMBOLINE, AMBOLINE, AMBOLINE, AMBOLINE, FOR THE HAIR.

Price, $1 per Box, containing two Bottles. PREPARED ONLY BY WARING & CO., 35 Dey street, New York. AND SOLD EVERYWHERE. BURNHAM & VAN SHAACK, 16 Lake-st., Wholesale Agents for the State of Illinois.

oc23-a656-1361 TU SA&THU net

HAVING MADE ARRANGEMENTS with E. D. DITHRIDGE for the Exclusive Agency of his Chimneys sold in this city, I shall at all times keep full and complete stocks of the celebrated XX Flint Glass Chimney On hand, which will be supplied to the Trade AT FACTORY PRICES, Adding Freight.

DITHRIDGE'S XX CHIMNEY is well known as being the Best and Most Durable Chimney Made, and all persons in want of a Chimney of extra quality will use none but the XX FLINT GLASS. Such parties as have been imposed upon by an inferior article, fraudulently sold as "Dithridge's," will always find the GENUINE XX FLINT GLASS PATENT OVAL AND ROYAL CHIMNEY at the Lamp and Oil Store, 122 Clark Street, GEO. G. POPE.

de6-a135-6tTU&F-net

DISSOLUTION. The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of BUSCHICK & HENSHAW, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to said firm will be collected by G. E. Buschick, who will settle and pay all debts owing by said firm at their place of business, corner of Franklin and Michigan streets, Chicago, Ill., he being alone authorized to do so. G. E. BUSCHICK. C. H. HENSHAW.

de1-a237-1w

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of manufacturing steam boilers, steam and gas pipe, and fittings, machinery and other things connected therewith, under the firm name of Walworth, Buschick & Co., as successors to Walworth, Hubbard & Co., at 222 Lake street, and Buschick & Henshaw, corner of Franklin and Michigan streets, Chicago, Illinois. The business of Walworth, Hubbard & Co. will be closed up, and settled by J. J. Walworth, at the old stand, 222 Lake street. JAMES J. WALWORTH, GUSTAVUS E. BUSCHICK.

Chicago, Dec. 1, 1864. de1 a236-1w

TUCKER'S PATENT SPRING BEDS AND FOLDING WOOD COTS, Are universally acknowledged to be the standard articles in the market. Inquire for TUCKER'S PATENT. For sale by the furniture dealers generally throughout the United States. At wholesale by HIRAM TUCKER, 117 and 119 Court street, Boston, Mass.

no26-w869-3mnet

JAMES WRIGHT, UNDERTAKER, Successor to Wright & McClure, has removed from 91 Lasalle street, to 161 Madison street, five doors west of Lasalle.

de4-a566-1tnet

A DESIRABLE OFFICE, With Fixtures, suitable for Commission or Insurance business, can be rented by applying to PETTITT & SMITH, 81 South Water street.

de2-a359-3tnet

A FRESH LOT OF CHINCHILLA Beavers, dark and light colors, received Saturday last. NOW OPEN. Also a nice lot of English Coatings, Cassimeres and Vestings, in custom goods, CHEAP. Prices [illegible] per cent. BELOW our rates at the old stand. FAY, Woolen Draper, Tailor and Gent's Furnisher, King's block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

de6-a610-1tnet

DODGE'S NEW COAL GRATE. We are now prepared to apply the improvement to old and new grates. With it there is a saving of fifty per cent of fuel with fifty per cent. more heat thrown into the room. Office over [illegible]. J. WARD, [illegible]. P. O. Box 4164.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1864.

WHAT IS WANTED.

The great problem of the war lies in front of Richmond. The army commanded by Gen. Lee is now, as it has been near three years, the great bulwark of the rebellion. It has to be crushed! So long as it presents a front of defiance to us the rebellion lives. When it shall be destroyed or dispersed there will not be life enough remaining in the Government of Jeff. Davis to perplex us long. The alpha and the omega of the Southern Confederacy lies behind that line of entrenchments which stands between Gen. Grant and the rebel capital. Much has been done toward the task of demolishing that army. Last spring it was a victorious army. It was an audacious army. It had twice invaded the loyal States. It had won many conspicuous triumphs. Although bloodily repulsed at Antietam and Gettysburg, it had not been pursued. Its fame was world-wide, and its prestige had been scarcely marred. Gen. Grant has taken the conceit out of it. He has advanced upon it and pushed it backward to a point within sight of the spires of Richmond. He has fought it wherever he could get a fight out of it, and he now holds it besieged. He has established himself on its principal line of communication with the cotton States, and he only wants an augmentation of his force to cut the remaining lines, and either disperse or starve it to a surrender.

The recent draft for five hundred thousand men has been frittered away in its results, partly by defects in the law, but chiefly by the re-adjustment of quotas. Instead of a draft, it was a settlement of balances. Several States had furnished an excess of troops, and they raised but few men under the call. Other States, which were in arrears, suddenly presented a vast claim for sailors furnished prior to the passage of the first enrollment act, and that claim was allowed by Congress as the price of securing the repeal of the commutation clause. All the States—those in excess as well as those in arrears—went to work whittling down their respective quotas as soon as they were made known, and they succeeded remarkably. Wherever a mistake had been made accruing to the advantage of the general Government, it was found out and corrected. The errors accruing to the advantage of the States themselves were not discovered. The law under which the draft was made, when it was finally made, was fatally defective in providing no means to prevent desertion between the time of the draft and the time the Government actually takes possession of the soldier. These drawbacks, taken together, reduced the number of men realized to the army under the call, to less than 200,000, all of whom go out of the service next fall.

Measures must be taken at once to add a hundred thousand men to Gen. Grant's army. If he had them now he could take Richmond any day in the week by posting them across the Danville Railroad and coming up on the rear of Lee's army. But a new draft is not sufficient. We must have a system of continuous recruiting which shall meet the continuous drain upon our armies. If each county in the loyal States should furnish one man per day, the net result would be one thousand per day, and that is not an excessive task. The home vote cast on the 8th of November last was greater in the aggregate than that cast four years ago, in the Northern States, showing that the male population above the age of twenty-one years has steadily increased, notwithstanding the demands of the war. The term of service of the troops who volunteered in the fall of 1862, and who constitute the bulk of our armies to-day, expires next fall, and unless the campaign of next summer shall be of the most decisive character, the places of these men must be filled.

The people have voted for the prosecution of the war to the full attainment of the objects for which it was begun. They voted with the knowledge that the prosecution of the war involves the raising of troops to carry it on. They voted for whatever things might be necessary to carry it on, and they demand that the Government shall come down to its work, relying firmly upon their patriotism and their endurance. We want more troops, and we want a steady supply in place of the annual spasmodic effort, to keep our armies up to the proper standard.

MILITARY STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

We have received a copy of "The Military Statistics of the United States of America," being a report made to the Statistical Congress at Berlin, by E. B. Elliott, Actuary to the United States Sanitary Commission and a delegate to the Congress. It is printed at Berlin and dedicated to our Minister in Prussia, Hon. Norman B. Judd. The volume contains many interesting military statistics up to the close of the year 1863, especially those which relate to the mortality, sickness and other casualties, and to certain physiological characteristics of the soldiers in our armies, from which we summarize the following interesting facts:

The general rate of mortality experienced by the volunteer regiments of the army for fifteen months ending in the fall of 1863, was about 72 per annum to 1,000 average numerical strength; 20 from killed in action or dying of wounds received therein, and 52 from disease and accident.

From comparison of the results of the nine earlier months of the war with those for the subsequent six months, the rates of mortality increased both from disease and violence with officers and men, in the Eastern as well as in the Western regiments. The rate of increase from violence, however, was much greater than from disease. During this time the Western rates from wounds for officers and men together, were respectively nearly five times and one and a half times the Eastern rates, and from disease nearly three times and twice those rates. This excess is attributed to over exertion, as the result of long-continued and forced marches, and of frequent battles, and to inadequate supplies, in the neglect of hygienic laws, and the malarious character of much of the country through which the Western armies traversed.

The annual death rate, both in Europe and America, of civilians at the military age is 9 or 10 per thousand. The annual death rate of the United States military forces in time of peace has been 26 per thousand. The rate of the British army in time of peace has been about 17 per thousand. During the war with Mexico the average rate was 118 per thousand. During active operations on the Spanish Peninsula the rate was 165 per thousand; and in the campaign of the Allies against Russia the rate experienced in hospitals alone by the British forces was about 232 per thousand. It appears, then, that the mortality of our armies during the present war, up to the winter of '63, was much greater than that of civilians at home; greater than with armies generally in time of peace, but very considerably less than that of certain other armies in time of peace.

The average strength of regiments was for the first nine months 872, including officers and men, and for the last of six months 784. The average strength of the Eastern regiments was 864 and 812, and of the Western 892 and 758.

In the former period 1 in 15 of the regimental force were returned as absent from their regiments, in the latter period 1 in 6. Of the Eastern troops in the former period 1 in 18 and in the latter 1 in 6, and of Western troops 1 in 10 and 1 in 5 for these periods, respectively were returned as absent.

The cases of constant sickness like those of mortality were greater with the Western than with the Eastern forces, being in the two periods 35 and 65 per cent greater. It is also deduced that in both periods and in both sections of the army the rates have been greater with the men than with the officers.

Out of 51,271 volunteers examined, one-eighth were under the age of nineteen, one fifth under twenty, more than one-half under twenty-four, and a larger per cent under thirty. From these data the writer concludes that a volunteer army must be recruited chiefly from the young. In the British recruiting service the preponderance of the young is much greater than the above, more than three-fourths being under the age of twenty-four years. The average age of troops in the service of the East India Company is 30½ years, and in the Prussian army 23½ years.

The average height of 25,878 recruits for our army was 5 feet 8 1-5 inches. The height of volunteer soldiers in the Army of the Potomac was 5 feet 7 inches; the average height of recruits for the regular service 5 feet 8 inches. The average height of recruits for the British service is 5 feet 6 inches; of French soldiers 5 feet 5 inches. The observations concur in showing that at the time of enrollment the conscripts for the French army were younger and of less height than the recruits to the British, and the latter in turn of less age and height than the recruits to our army.

The average circumference of the chests of soldiers in the army of the Potomac was 35 inches, that of French soldiers is 35.4 inches; of Scotch 39.8 inches.

The average weight of the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac was 147½ pounds; that of the French soldiers is 140 1-5 pounds; of British soldiers 131 pounds.

Seven-tenths of the recruits from Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island were born in the United States, and seven-eighths of those from Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota; of the Eastern recruits two-thirds were natives of the States in which they were enlistd; of the Western one-tenth only. Of the Eastern class, including both foreign born and native, 17½ per cent were natives of Ireland, 5 of England and Scotland, 4 of the British Dependencies, 2½ from Germany. Of the Western class nearly 3 per cent were from Ireland, 4 from England, Scotland and the British Dependencies, 4 from Germany. The British element appears to have been much greater with the Eastern than with the Western class; the German element on the contrary greater with the Western.

This highly interesting report concludes thus:

"The smaller rates of mortality observable, "as compared with those of the other protracted wars cited, are believed to be due in no "small degree to the organization, almost before the army had assembled, of systematic "methods of inquiry, as to the condition and "necessities of the soldier; of advice as to "the best means of preventing the recurrence "of evils, which—discerned by the light of "the published experience of other armies "in active service—were believed seriously to "threaten the efficiency of the new and inexperienced forces; and of timely and material relief to the sick and wounded soldiers, "sustained by the voluntary and most liberal "contributions in money and in kind, from "the people of every part of the loyal States.

"Thanks to the searching investigations "and efficient labors of the Herberts and the "Nightingales, representatives of the practical philanthropy of Europe, new experiences "of mortality from disease and of suffering "were not needed to show the general character of the dangers which would beset the "soldier but the impending evils could, to an "important extent, be anticipated, and, not "unfrequently even before their presence was "clearly manifest, proper means of prevention "and remedy be applied.

"By the institution—which cannot be too "earnestly recommended—of still more exact "and searching inquiries into the relative hygenic condition of the several army corps "and their subdivisions, and by the frequent, "regular and prompt publication of the results, the rates of sickness, invaliding, and "mortality from disease, indicated by the "foregoing data, would be sensibly reduced; "the efficiency in point of numbers, vigor and "*morale* of the forces in the field augmented; "and the rate at which recruiting should "progress, to supply continnous losses not "only from deaths and invaliding, but from "desertion, proportionately diminished."

HOOD AT FRANKLIN.

Of course it is impossible to predict that a General who fights often and recklessly, though always without a respectable plan, may not accidentally whip somebody. On this basis it may be predicated that a victory to Gen. Hood is at some time or other within the range of possibility. If there is a single General in the Confederate service, however, who deserves a vote of thanks at the hands of the Federal Government, it is this same Hood. He has stopped more of our bullets with his men, and given freer course to our armies, than any other rebel commander. His strategy seems to consist in abandoning the country he was appointed to defend, and in leading a small army out of its defensive works to hurl it against the intrenchments of a larger one. His various fighting efforts, thus far, have cost the rebels a great waste of men, with no compensative results. He is now within four miles of Nashville; but the army which utterly failed, with a loss of five to one in a dozen fiery assaults on Schofield's command, unintrenched, at Franklin, will hardly do better, if it hazard the attempt, with Thomas' entire force, within the fortified works at Nashville.

Hangman Foote on the Monroe Doctrine.

In the Confederate Congress on Monday, Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, offered a joint resolution that the people and government of the Confederate States have as deep an interest in the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine as the people and government of the United States can have, and that their rights to assert and maintain it is unquestionable; but that whereas in the event of their early recognition by the United States, they would recognize it as their true policy to unite with the United States in support of that doctrine, yet, if that recognition should be much longer delayed, considerations of interest might cause them to lay aside those principles in exchange for material advantages to themselves. Mr. Foote spoke one hour on this. The *Sentinel* says: "The speech sounded like singing psalms to a dead horse."

The National Intelligencer.

A Miss Carroll, a political lady of some notoriety, and a trenchant and rather masculine writer, is figuring to get hold of the *National Intelligencer*, which, in defiance of all known laws, continues to live, without learning, when it ought to have been dead long ago. The *Intelligencer*—ironically so called, because everything partaking in the slightest degree of the nature of intelligence, is studiously excluded from its columns—like the Bourbons, never forgets anything or learns anything.

How they Vote in Copperhead Counties.

The Vandalia *Union* is ventilating the manner in which voting was conducted in Fayette county at the recent election. It says:

> Some of these frauds are coming to light, a few of which we will enumerate. In one township several voted who had only been in the precinct three days; but the judges, who were worthies in the Democratic camp, decided it was all right—that men had a right to vote any place in the United States for President, irrespective of residence. In this same township the polls were kept open until twelve o'clock at night, and several voted whom the oldest residents in the township had never seen or heard of before. In another township a ticket was put in the ballot box for a man whose name also appears on the poll-book, that was so sick as to be unable to leave his house, and who had not been near an election during the day. The judges on being questioned, replied that he sent his ticket with another man, whose name we will not give.
>
> In another township five men appeared and voted who were strangers to the Union men at the polls but one, and he is and was known to be a resident of another township, and also voted in the township in which he resides. In this same precinct a boy voted who was but nineteen years of age. A Union man who was looking on and seeing these proceedings, but had not said a word, was addressed by a Copperhead in the following style: "By G—d, if there is any fuss made about this election, or if you Abolitionists say anything we will attend to you."

In an other article the same paper says:

> In one of the townships in this county, where men have been forced to leave because of oppression of Clingman and his followers, and where the Judges of election were of course the most strict of the Democratic sect, voting was carried on with a system, of which the party in its rejoicing over corruption and treason should be proud.
>
> Voting was carried on all forenoon with a board composed of the aforesaid Judges, one Copperhead and one Union man for clerks. More of the officers of the board had been sworn, and at noon they reorganized the board, by turning out the Union man; and placing a Copperhead in his stead.
>
> Voting was conducted all the afternoon with the board reorganized, but the votes polled in the morning remained in the box and were regularly counted and returned as if the election had been legal throughout.
>
> There will be a day of reckoning after a while. If the Democracy of Fayette have concluded they can practice every form of illegality, usurp power and carry out the Sterling Price and Clingman mode of carrying elections, they will find themselves mistaken.

The *New Era*, published at Carbondale, the home of Gen. John A. Logan, referring to the election in Jackson and Williamson counties, says:

> In Murphrysboro precinct, in this county, we understood that the notorious Dr. Isreal Blanchard Esq., had complete control of the ballot-box. He had about $1,000 bet on the election. One of the other Judges could neither read writing nor print. There was one man appointed Judge who was suspected of being an honest man, and being a little late another was appointed in his place, and the polls opened at 7 o'clock instead of 8 o'clock as required by law. At night when the voting was done, Dr. Blanchard carried the ballot box home with him and kept it all night before counting the votes. The Union vote was the same as last fall, notwithstanding nearly two companies of soldiers had gone into the precinct who almost unanimously voted the Union ticket, while the Copperheads had no accessions to their ranks (unless it might be from Missouri) and yet last fall Murphrysboro gave 10 Union majority, and this fall the Copperheads claim 98 majority! Can fraud be more palpable? We have stated the case just as it is presented to us by good authority. In another precinct in this county the ballot box was opened and the votes counted three times during the day, and *that* precinct gave 57 Copperhead majority, when it was asserted before the election that there were not more than half a dozen Copperheads in the precinct! The result of all this is, the loyal people of the county are disfranchised, and we are beat by about 400 majority. In Williamson county—Josh Allen's own county—the Copperheads voted about 200 refugees who had no right to vote. In Marion, Josh Allen's home, they voted boys not yet in there "teens," and at least one "nigger." We knew which the "nigger equality and miscegen" party is—it is Josh Allen's party. Williamson, of course, gave a Copperhead majority, but Allen ran behind his ticket!

RICH MEN IN BOSTON.—The Boston *Traveler* publishes a list of one hundred and three persons in that city whose annual incomes are above $25,000, as returned under the special income tax. The tax payers in the Fourth District are assessed upon incomes of more than $100,000 each, after the deductions allowed by law were made. One gentleman, Mr. Nathaniel Thayer, has the comfortable income of $365,150. There are about thirty persons in the same district who are taxed on incomes of $50,000 and under $100,000.

☞ They have corrugated iron houses in New York. The material used is a thin plate of iron, corrugated by the rapid action of a machine, and two of these separated by intervening joints and filled in solid with cement or concrete, form a single wall of any desired thickness. Think of living in an iron-clad house.

☞ The Dayton *Empire* announces itself opposed to war on general principles, and has not been converted to peace by the simple fact that the Republicans have the management and responsibility of the war against treason. The editor of the *Empire* is said to have taken to drab breeches, a shad-bellied coat, and broad-brim felt.

"THE OLDEST AND THE ABLEST GENERAL IN THE WORLD."

Interesting Correspondence Between Lieut. Gens. Scott and Grant.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 2, 1864.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE:

MY DEAR SIR: I heard a short time ago, that some one had informed Lieut. Gen. Grant that I had spoken slightingly of him as an officer.

As it is possible that your frank may enable a letter to reach him, I beg leave to say, through you, that I have never uttered an unkind word about him. The inquiry has frequently been addressed to me, "Do you know Gen. Grant?" I have answered, that he made the campaign of Mexico with me, and was considered by me, and I suppose by his brother officers in commission, a good officer, and one who attained special distinction at Molino del Rey. Of his more recent services, I have uniformly spoken in terms of the highest admiration, and added, that in my opinion he had richly earned his present rank, and trusted he might speedily put down the rebellion.

Very truly yours,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
CITY POINT, Va., July 23, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your letter of the 2d inst. addressed to the Hon. E. B. Washburne, in which you inform him that you had heard that some one had told me that you had spoken slightingly of my appointment to my present rank, is just received. Allow me to assure you, General, that no one has ever given me such information. I have never heard of any speech of yours in connection with the present rebellion, which did not show the great interest felt by you, both in our eminent success and in the success of all our commanders. In fact, all that I have heard of your saying in relation to myself has been more flattering to me than I probably deserve.

With assurance of great esteem for you personally, General, as well as for the services you have rendered our country throughout a long and eventful public career, I subscribe myself

Very respectfully and truly,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Lieut. General, U. S. A

FROM LITTLE ROCK.

Gen. Steele's Policy—His Military Conduct—Escape of Price.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 29, 1864.

In a former issue your correspondent called attention to the policy of the Department Commander of Arkansas. The results indicated its character as not only weak but culpable. A year of trial had proved the occupation of Arkansas a failure. It had robbed the nation of many lives and much treasure. We lost strength and reputation. The condition having been before described, we will not repeat the statements. As matters of common notoriety they have not been refuted. Denied they may have been, as in the letter to the TRIBUNE of the 19th. We notice this, though not to reply. It admits none. The tenor of its argument (?) is that of a child's: confining himself to a denial and assertion of an opposite. The "fine point" has indeed been "put on." There is more poetry than grace.

To relieve ourselves from obligations from the writer's "charitable suppositions," and to quiet any apprehension as to our status, we disavow identification with any party; both with the opponents of Steele's policy, and certainly with his partisans. For the former we have much respect. We are bound to neither by personal or political ties, and therefore consider ourselves independent testimony. We are possessed of no cotton plantation on the river. We hold no contract for hay at $30 per ton. We provide no horses for the Government. We are obliged to the General for no lucrative appointment. We have not drank of his wines, nor raced with his horses. We have not partaken of his hospitality. Had we done so, it is possible we might have seen the "spotless crest," "bright sword" and "unstained character." It appears, however, much like the standard "clap-trap" so profusely scattered through the communication. Thus: "brave and accomplished officer"—"noble officer"—"gallant commander"—"skillful leader"—"wise ruler"—true and tried gentleman"—"accomplished gentleman"—"true patriot." Let us insert, "A second Daniel!"—"Jenkins' Ferry, the fiercest and bloodiest battle of the war." Heaven preserve us from our friends!!

Surrounded by a party of questionable character, Steele's policy partook of its nature. He became strangely conservative. The Little Rock *Democrat* was supposed to reflect his views. To the Unionists it became so obnoxious that the *Unconditional Union* was started, in strong opposition. The inference is obvious: the conciliatory policy ran to extremes; the guerillas captured by the 22d Ohio were released, and their horses and arms ordered restored; one captured while lying in ambush, was set at liberty; the order banishing a party from Batesville was revoked; rations withheld from soldiers supplied the citizens; permits were as easily obtained as loyalty proven; the country rejoiced in a greater plenty than before the occupation; traders felt the "golden shower;" cotton and other speculators waxed rich; deserted plantations in the fertile valley of the Arkansas were expected to yield the "golden fleece; if common report be true, officers in high position turned not aside; there was "feasting in high places;" this was the "goodly heritage;" "there was a sound of revelry by night."

The condition became an evil. The posts seemed held for trade and speculation. The country was yielded to the enemy. To the Unionists was the alternative—the army or exile. The former was largely recruited. Many left. One writer estimated the refugees at 30,000 prior to August, 1864. The policy is opposed by the Unionists as hurtful. It was assailed in a letter of a general officer. We heard it condemned by another. It is derided by the army. The fact that it is supported by every trader, speculator and contractor, and tenderly cherished by the whole disloyal element of the States, makes it at least suspicious. These latter classes bring in the large majority, in so far it may be called acceptable to the people. As a redeeming feature, ladies of certain proclivities were heard to declare they wished not to live in the State were Steele removed.

Steele's carreer is to a great extent identified with his policy. Properly speaking, he has no military history. As a Department Commander he is to be considered. With the exception of his advance upon and retreat from Camden, when disaster overtook him on the banks of the Saline, he never left the city. He lost the pontoon train and his transportation.

We have not heard it claimed as creditable, though we have conversed with many actors in the campaign. The General has tried to make the Army of Arkansas efficient. It has liberally supplied men and material. Yet it demands more. Like another Moloch, it asks for continued sacrifices. The victims of last summer have not appeased it appetite. Disease wasted the strength of brigades. Of 3,000 stationed at Pine Bluff, 800 died. Inactivity was a greater enemy than hostile shell and bullet.

Our resources were not husbanded. Hundreds of sacks of oats and bales of hay rotted on the banks of the White River, at Duvall's Bluff. There was forage in the country at our occupation, but it was not gathered in season and the enemy swept it off. Then came a scarcity. Horses and mules starved. We lost many. There was another element affecting the condition. For example, horse racing became a passion. Cavalrymen tried the speed of their horses on the "track" and through the streets. The cavalry became, to a great extent, powerless. We saw it in its strength—when 7,000 under Davidson marched to join Steele. It is not now as then. Were it the part of a commander, from a desire of personal ease and pleasure, to waste the strength and spirit of a veteran army, the General has won that glory. "'Tis hardship, toil," &c. The holding of four posts is the extent of our military occupation. This has absorbed the energies of a great army. A superior army of invasion has been reduced to the defensive. Though it was known Price was preparing his invasion, he was not attacked; neither intercepted in his passage. He crossed the Arkansas with from 7,000 to 9,000 men. Let it suffice to create a panic in the city. Mower, sent in anticipation to Steele's support, was detained nine days at Brownsville, and could leave only when Price touched the Missouri line, and danger to Little Rock had vanished. Rumors are rife and apprehensions active. Panics are as periodically frequent as nervous attacks in a council of old women. At one time Magruder is advancing—at another Kirby Smith is near; then Price and Shelby are "feeling" the line. During these paroxysms of anxiety the enemy may be miles away. They may, too, serve to mask but not conceal the inactivity.

E. B. S.

The Massachusetts Foreign Substitutes

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

Massachusetts is in trouble. Her importations of Swedes, Poles, Germans, Hungarians, &c., by the cargo, to fill her quotas under the various recent calls for troops, have turned out badly, and the War Department is thinking of refusing to give her credit for the scum thus foisted upon the public service. The fact is that nearly all these imported mercenaries have deserted to the enemy, under the liberal terms of General Lee's proclamation, and that such as have yet been unable to desert are utterly unable or willing to fight. In a recent case, in the rifle-pits before Petersburg, they propped their arms and lay down flat on their bellies in the trench while a charging column of rebels swept over them, carrying all that were in the party back to Petersburg as prisoners. They plead in excuse that they know nothing of our quarrel and have no interest in it; that they were hired in Europe for peaceful and non-belligerent labors on railroads, canals, &c., and that they have been utterly swindled and cheated in the manner of their being induced to enter the service. It would not be one of the worst of the President's jokes should he refuse to recognize this absquatulating foreign refuse as fit representatives of the hero sons of the Old Bay State, demanding of Governor Andrew that another man should be furnished in place of every one of these deluded deserters.

The records of courts martial in the case of forty-eight military officers are officially promulgated. These include two lieutenant colonels, three majors, fifteen captains, eighteen first lieutenants and eight second lieutenants. They had committed various offences, such as making false returns, disobedience of orders, fraudulently receiving money, misbehavior before the enemy, gambling and drinking with enlisted men, &c., and fifteen were convicted of drunkenness. Nearly all of these officers were dismissed the service. A Western major, for sending a challenge to fight a duel, was sentenced to be cashiered, but the sentence was mitigated to a reprimand.

INTERESTING TO "SONS OF LIBERTY."—It is said that measures are being taken to obtain a full description of every member of the Sons of Liberty in the State of Illinois, their names, residences, occupation, height, color of hair and eyes. The temples, lodges, of whatever name they are known by in the northern part of the State, have been thoroughly canvassed, and the list of members is a long one, comprising nearly all of the active politicians of the "peace persuasion."—*Paris Trans.*

THE BATTLE AT FRANKLIN.

Narratives of Private Soldiers.

Highly Interesting Incidents of the Battle.

[From the Nashville Times, Dec. 2.]

A gentleman who was at Spring Hill and Franklin has furnished us with a few notes respecting the operations of the past few days at those points.

At 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning the rebel advance approached Spring Hill, about the time that the head of our column entered the town from the Columbia pike. The 3d Brigade, 2d Division, 4th Corps, immediately went into line of battle. After several hours skirmishing during the afternoon, the rebels being about 5,000 strong, nearly all dismounted cavalry, furiously attacked our lines, and caused them to fall back a quarter of a mile. Battery G, 1st Ohio Artillery, previously planted on the outskirts of the village, immediately opened on the rebels, and drove them back in confusion. The rebels did not repeat the attack. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing is estimated at 175, and that of the rebels at least as much. Our forces rested in the village for three or four hours, and then began their march to Franklin. This was the more difficult to accomplish, owing to the presence of a very large train of wagons, which had to be protected. This was continually harrassed by Forrest's cavalry operating along our whole line of march. Battery G of the 1st Ohio Artillery did splendid service in protecting the train and repulsing the rebels.

Our advance reached Franklin about ten o'clock Wednesday forenoon, our rear guard getting in about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Breastworks were immediately thrown up. The whole rebel army, without the formality of the usual skirmishing, advanced in a solid column on our works at half-past five. Our artillery opened along the whole line, making sad havoc in the enemy's ranks. Coming within musket range a murderous fire greeted them, when they were checked. They charged time and again, but were every time driven back with terrible slaughter. They made the most desperate attempts to take the works in front of the 2d Division, 23d Corps, occasionally getting on the parapet and planting their flags, but the daring intruders, in all cases, were either killed or captured. They continued to assault part of our lines until half-past nine, when they suddenly retired, disastrously repulsed and defeated. It is admitted on all hands there was not such desperate fighting during the war, and in no case did the rebels meet with such a terrible repulse.

REBEL LOSS.

Captured, about 1,500; killed and wounded, 4,500. Gen. Gordon, formerly of the 11th Tennessee, (rebel) cavalry, was captured, General Adams was killed, and General Scott wounded.

OUR LOSS,

Comparatively small, probably about 700 in killed, wounded and missing. We lost rather heavily in line and field officers, who were more exposed than the men who fought behind the works.

CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS.

Among them are Gen. Stanley, slightly wounded in the neck; Col. Lowry, 107th Ill., killed; Capt. Steele, of Gen. Cobb's staff, killed; Capt. Bissell, 128th Ind., killed by a shot through the head; Capt. Staley, 124th Ind., killed; Capt. Hinton, 124th Ind., mortally wounded. There are a number of other names which we have not been able to obtain for to-days' issue.

On yesterday, we spent several hours in conversation with several wounded soldiers in Hospital No. 8, who were in the afternoon fight of Wednesday, and also in the subsequent night attack. The first one we met was Edward Wolever, 112th Ill. Vols., who left Franklin about 11 o'clock Wednesday night. He never witnessed so desperate a fight as took place before our lines of rifle pits. The rebels charged three times in lines from four to six deep, but were driven back by the withering fire from our rifle pits and batteries.

They made a fourth charge, when our troops left their works and charged their assailants in turn, driving them back in great disorder and with appalling slaughter. In this charge we took four regimental colors from the rebels. Our troops were portions of the 23d and 24th divisions under Gen. Cox and Wood. Mr. Wolever took a prisoner who begged that he might not be abused, for "we are badly enough whipped already."

Robert Parigan, Co. B, 12th Kentucky, shot down an ensign, but a rebel rushed forward, grasping the colors, bore them off.

Capt. A. A. Dunn, Co. D, 112th Illinois, was badly wounded in the head. He displayed signal bravery. No other officers wounded seriously in that regiment as far as heard from.

Sergeant Martin, — Illinois, was in the fight on Wednesday night, and was badly wounded in the right arm.

The rebels fought furiously, but were resisted and whipped back with a coolness and steadiness worthy of the best troops in the world. They held their own and never flinched. About midnight our troops were ordered to fall back upon the line in the ditches of Brentwood, and the work of evacuating Franklin was carried out deliberately and in perfect order. Here the rebellious sympathy of some of the citizens manifested itself unmistakably, for no sooner had our forces withdrawn, than the citizens fired a large frame building in the town as a signal, it is believed, to the rebel forces that the town was evacuated. The rebel troops immediately pushed in and occupied the town, while their advance line of skirmishers followed our troops as they withdrew to Brentwood.

The rebels made not less than *thirteen* charges upon our line, all of which were repulsed in the most brilliant style by our soldiers, whose coolness was as remarkable as their undaunted valor was prodigious. Every defender of the National flag fought as though the blood of all the heroes who have fought since the flood flowed in his veins. Rebel frenzy proved an unequal adversary to patriotic courage. The attack, nevertheless, was kept up from half past 8 o'clock till after 12 o'clock.

Lieut. Col. Barrett, of the 112th Illinois, was badly wounded.

Mr. Ealey says he was in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Vicksburg, Perryville, Corinth, and Farmington, but never saw fiercer fighting than he did at Franklin. His position was in the rifle-pit at the right of the pike. A rebel soldier in one of the charges jumped out and seized Ealey's musket. Ealey grasped it by the muzzle and had the end of his middle finger shot off. He then dealt the rebel a couple of blows over the head with the butt of his musket, and killed him. Many hand to hand fights of a like character occurred along the lines with bayonets.

The patients are mostly wounded in the face, hands, or arms, as is apt to be the case with men fighting behind earthworks and in rifle-pits. Some of the wounds are very bad, but the majority will soon heal, although for the present painful. The endurance and fortitude of the sufferers are astonishing. One young man who had not yet attained his majority said, as the surgeon was about to begin a painful operation: "Now Doctor do whatever you think best, and if I die write home that the boy died soldiering." We pray that the gallant lad may not die, but live to see the glorious redemption of the country, on whose altar he poured his blood.

"I know what you are doing, boys, but it don't hurt," said a fine stalwart looking man, whose right arm had just been amputated below the elbow. We looked at his face and were glad to see that the Lethean Angel of chloroform had sealed the vision of the soldier, and locked up his senses in strange bewilderment. That right arm will no more brandish the saber or pull the trigger, but its work is not over, for its outstretched hand points to Heaven forever in an eloquent supplication for freedom!

Rebel prisoners told our men that Hood made them a speech the other day at Columbia, in which he assured his soldiers that our troops were completely demoralized and would not fight; that all that was needed to capture our whole army was to push on to Nashville, then it would surrender without resistance. Hood assured his men that our troops would make no fight at all between Columbia and Nashville.

Gen. Cheatham's Corps seems to have been set in the front of the battle, like Uriah the Hittite, to be slaughtered. Nearly all the prisoners taken belonged to his corps, and those of Stuart and Lee, Cheatham's taking precedence in point of losses. It appears to be the policy of the rebel leaders to put their Tennessee troops where they will be killed off as fast as possible. Tennessee is the cat to the monkey of rebellion, whose paws must be thrust into the red hot coals of battle to rake out the chestnuts of office for the enjoyment of others.

It was reported on the streets yesterday that the 1st Tennessee Cavalry, Lt. Col. Boyd, had been cut to pieces at Brentwood. We are happy to state that the rumor is untrue. We learned late in the evening that it had lost but two men. The 175th Ohio, and 123d Indiana, were not captured at Spring Hill as reported.

The rebel prisoners state that they had no expectation of taking Nashville; that their purpose was to conscript soldiers and strip Middle Tennessee of forage, provision and horses. They say that they have not eaten bread for weeks, though they have had plenty of beef. They are comfortably clothed, and parch their corn at the Penitentiary with the air of men who have been used to that sort of living. Several of the rebel officers acknowledge that they were badly cut up at Franklin, and say they had no expectation of meeting with so stubborn a resistance from our troops. Several rebel soldiers say that they saw Generals Clebourne and Scott fall in one of the charges, and confidently assert that both those officers are dead. Our Surgeons were busily engaged yesterday in attending to the rebel wounded, as well as to our own. This great Government respects the laws of humanity, as well as throws the thunderbolts of war.

The whole number of prisoners brought in yesterday to Captain Goodwin's office was 625 privates and 115 commissioned officers, representing four corps, seven divisions, and twelve brigades, which fact shows that Hood's army was engaged in the fight to a great extent. Of the officers captured, thirty-three are Captains, twenty-two Lieutenants, two Majors, four Colonels, and one Brigadier General. Twenty-four of these are from Alabama, twenty-one from Mississippi, and eighteen from Tennessee.

Here lest we tread upon forbidden ground, we shall venture but little. It is not improper to state that the right of the rebel forces was at Brentwood yesterday evening, and our own forces —— well, let the foe feel for them if he has aught to inquire. If he does we know that there is a blue war cloud, which will burst upon his lines with the merciless lightnings, loud thunders, and crimson rain of battle—a battle-storm whose rainbow is the Flag of the Union.

The Capitol Dome.

Under the superintendence of Thomas U. Walter, United States architect, the Capitol dome is being improved in its general appearance. The triped scaffold, one hundred and forty-six feet in length, which extended from the floor to the canopy, has been removed, so that the large space will soon be open for promenades. The workmen have already removed the large collection of pictures, which are well preserved from the dust occasioned by mechanical operations. The row of gas lights around the first section, affords a light of such brilliancy that the dome can be seen from Alexandria, and shortly the second section will be illuminated by an additional circle of lights. In the old Hall of Representatives new iron railings are being put up, forming an inclosed thoroughfare through, and the floor is being newly tiled with octagon blocks of Massachusetts marble. The portico is elegantly finished—the columns already chiseled. Everything in and around the National Capitol is nearly completed for the approaching session of Congress.—*N. Y. World.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1864.

The week opens with more activity in money matters than characterized the close of the market last week. The weather is regarded by packers as an improvement on last week, but we don't see it. The bankers have a good supply of money and can respond to pretty heavy calls from the proper parties. Prices generally are stiff to-day, with an upward tendency.

Exchange remains scarce and firm. The quotations are ⅛ discount@par buying, par@⅛ premium selling. There are deviations from these rates. The par sales are only to regular customers for round lots, and the purchases are more frequently made at par than at ⅛ discount. Bankers' exchange has been generally purchased at par to 50 cents premium.

Gold was weaker to-day in New York, and, as we predicted, declined. The consummation of Sherman's great raid seems near at hand, and when successfully accomplished, as we feel very sure it will be, Gold cannot stand up under the dead weight which will rest upon it. It must, we think, go down. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd, bullion broker, 28 Clark street:

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

10:00 a. m.	226½	1:30 p. m.	228½
10:30 a. m.	229	3:00 p. m.	228¾
12:00 m.	229½	4:00 p. m.	228

The market here opened at 225 and closed very dull at 227. Silver is firm, and wanted at 215. Government 5-20s are steady and firm at 106½ buying and 107½ selling. At New York they are held at 107½. Cook county scrip has advanced to 93@95 with a tendency to par in a short time.

There is some sensation in Wall street, New York, over what the *Herald* terms a "surprise loan" of twenty-five millions just privately negotiated by the Government on the 5-20 bonds, at $1.05, with the following banks and insurance companies, which subscribed the amounts appended to their names:

First National Bank of New York	$2,950,000
Second National Bank of New York	230,000
Fourth National Bank of New York	1,600,000
Ninth National Bank of New York	400,000
Central National Bank of New York	900,000
New York National Exchange B'k N. Y.	50,000
First National Bank of Washington	1,500,000
First National Bank of Philadelphia	1,500,000
Merchants National Bank of Boston	1,000,000
Second National Bank of Boston	1,000,000
First National Bank of New London	400,000
Bank of Commerce	2,500,000
City Bank	1,100,000
Phenix Bank	2,000,000
Bank of New York	600,000
Continental Bank	900,000
Broadway Bank	1,000,000
Pacific Bank	400,000
Merchants' Bank	1,000,000
Mechanics' Bank	500,000
Tradesmen's Bank	300,000
Bank of the State of New York	250,000
Park Bank	400,000
National Bank	230,000
Mechanics' Banking Association	50,000
Bank of North America	240,000
Leather Manufacturers' Bank	500,000
Metropolitan Bank	800,000
American Exchange Bank	500,000
Union Bank	500,000
Bank of the Commonwealth	[illegible]
Atlantic Mutual and Marine Insurance Co.	250,000
Total	$25,000,000

Of this loan, the New York *Times* says:

The negotiations are understood to be about the last of the gold bearing stocks of the United States, for some time to come, as heretofore intimated. The amount was not of sufficient magnitude to compensate for the trouble and risk as to the rate of bidding to the Treasury Department, nor was it deemed proper to disturb the money market or the present Stock Exchange appreciation of our gold bearing stocks, by advertising the loan for award to the highest bidders. To-day the banks received their half-yearly interest on the 5 ⅌ cent coupon legal tenders, and these notes, which the Government is anxious to call in and cancel, can be used as currency, without loss of interest, in paying for the $25,000,000 of new stock. In this way the steady ease of the money market will be preserved, while the change of the security will be decidedly advantageous to the banks and to their heavy dealers who are permitted to participate in the purchase of 5-20s.

We have heard the private way of this negotiation objected to, and not without the appearance of good reasons against its repetition. The discretion to the official in the Treasury Office here is a large and it may be a dangerous one. In the present instance we have reason to believe it has not been abused to the prejudice of the Government or to the sudden detriment of the large and useful distributing bankers and brokers of the Government loans. But the case might have been otherwise, and possibly would have been, had the importunities of certain parties, supposed to have influence in the Treasury Office, and who are said to have been selling Governments *short*, in anticipation of this negotiation, been hastily yielded to.

There is scarcely a doubt, if the Government had put this loan up for public bidding, it would have realized less than 105 for the bonds. Combinations, advertising, commissions and delays would have brought them down at least to 103.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1864.

The following table shows the movement in Flour, Grain, &c., at this point, during the past forty-eight hours:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS DURING PAST 48 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	3,118	417
Wheat	15,602	....
Corn	26,260	5,230
Oats	42,244	32,535
Rye	4,675	....
Barley	2,970	....
Grass Seed	24,165	....
Flax Seed	5,730	5,260
Broom Corn	....	33,194
Cured Meats	....	210,975
Beef	140	1,725
Pork	237	5,912
Lard	28,950	591,055
Tallow	9,119	455,745
Butter	29,010	....
Dressed Hogs	207	....
Live Hogs	10,870	5,671
Cattle	879	445
Hides	405,108	260,288
Highwines	390	450
Wool	....	40,355
Lumber	31,000	882,000
Shingles	765,000	930,000
Lath	220,000	673,000
Salt, brls	8,910	2,273
Salt, bags	....	200

The following table show the movement in flour and grain during the week ending Dec. 3.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 3.

Received by	Flour brls.	Wheat bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Rye bus	Barley bus.
Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	125	....	14100	4000	170	170
R I R R	1461	12180	33900	23500	3850	2300
I C R R	3310	40900	62998	13609	1050	2450
C B & Q R R	1408	30565	21039	16776	3720	980
N W R R	8430	40042	13060	185183	2130	11816
C & A R R	1490	6012	19914	8456	359	....
Other roads	235	....	414	....	....	....
Total	18099	140279	170638	252908	11469	25516
Cor. w'k '63	21553	172440	161287	267321	12125	28046
For season 1863	1415348	12903131	26036543	[illegible]	799619	1073323
For season 1864	[illegible]	11045644	13084288	[illegible]	945318	738029

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN DURING THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 3.

Shipped.	Flour brls.	Wheat bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Rye bus.	Barly bus.
By Railroad	2917	....	1464	23500	340	363
By Lake						
To Buffalo	8675	18010	126875	....	8790	....
Oswego	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ordensburg	1680	8000	....	....	....	....
Other Ports	2725	....	70980	26120	3036	....
Port Sarnia	....	....	3,900	....	....	....
Canal	....	7834	....	....	....	....
Total	15667	33834	218689	50020	1,715	364
Corres. week 1863	5124	39200	1975	24100	....	....
Season, 1863	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Season, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and, owing to the advance in gold, the general markets ruled firmer.

In Provisions we have to report an improved tone in the market, with a better speculative and shipping inquiry, and higher prices for most articles. Mess Pork continues neglected. A lot of 100 brls was sold to-day at $33.00, but good brands are held firmly at $34.50. The demand is very light, but there is little or no effort being made to press stocks to sale. Prime Mess Pork was in better request, and the market is nominally 50c higher. A lot of 500 brls was sold at $31.00, and 538 brls on private terms; but good brands are held at $32.00@33.00, with buyers at $31.50. Green Hams were in fair demand, with sales of 2,000 pcs at 15¼c, and 100,000 lbs Green Shoulders at 12½c from the block. Sugar pickled Hams were in fair request and firmer, with sales of 200 tcs from dressed hogs at 16½c, and 100 tcs regular pork house hams at 17c. Beef Hams are in fair request and firm at $23.00, with sales of 100 brls delivered at Milwaukee at that price. City brands are held at $24.00. Lard was in brisk inquiry at an advance of ⅛c per lb, with sales of about 1,500 tcs at 20¾@ 21c for prime city steam-rendered Leaf and 20¾c for No. 1 Lard. At the close the market was very firm at the extreme outside quotation. There was a good inquiry for Grease, with liberal sales at 16½@17½c for White, and 15¼@ 16c for Yellow Grease. Tallow was dull, with light sales of country at 12½c.

Dressed Hogs were in better request, and under more favorable weather, the market advanced 50@75c, with sales at $11.00@13.00, chiefly at $12.00@12.50, dividing on 200 lbs. Sour hogs were sold at $9.00@9.50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Cooperage was active and steady with liberal sales of Pork Barrels at $2.60@2.70. Lard Tierces were dull at $2.50@2.60.

Timothy seed was in fair request and firm at $4.25@4.40. Flax Seed was firm at $2.75@2.85 per bushel, with a very light supply.

There was a rather better inquiry for Flour to day—particularly "super" grades. A few lots of spring extras changed hands on terms not made public. The sales include some 850 brls at $9.50 for winter extra (mixed); $7.37½@8.00 for winter supers, and $6.25 for spring supers. Spring extras are worth $8.25@8.75 for fair to good.

The market for Wheat ruled quiet, opening at $1.68¼ for No. 1 spring—a decline of 1½c on the closing prices of Saturday—advancing to $1.71, and closing firm at $1.70@1.70½. Red Wheat was in better demand, and firmer for No. 2. About 21,000 bushels changed hands at $1.80 for No. 1 Red; $1.70 for No. 2 Red; $1.68½@1.71 for No. 1 Spring, and $1.50@1.55 for No. 2 Spring.

The Corn market ruled somewhat firmer at the opening of 'Change, but subsequently gave way, and the market closed quiet at the inside figure paid on Saturday. About 20,000 bu changed hands at 92@93c for Old Corn; 75@78c for New, and 75c for Ear.

Oats were quiet at an advance of ½c, with sales of 21,000 bu at 61@63½ for old and fresh receipts of No. 1, and 60@61c for No. 2.

Rye was quiet and easier, with trifling sales at $1.16 for No. 1, and $1.14 for No. 2.

Barley was quiet but firm at $1.47 for No. 2. A small sample lot sold at $1.45 on track.

There is an active trade in Groceries, and all staple articles are firmly held. Stocks are light and some difficulty is experienced in filling up. On Coffees we note an advance of 1c ⅌ lb. Sugars and Syrups are unchanged.

In Hogs the market has been more active, with sales, since Saturday, at the various yards, of 23,084 head, at $8.00@11.50, chiefly at $10.00@10.65 ⅌ 100 lbs. On prime to extra grades prices yesterday advanced 25@35c ⅌ 100 lbs, and bacon and lighter hogs 15@25c ⅌ 100 lbs, at which nearly the whole of the above stock changed hands. The general feeling in the market this evening was a shade weaker, but with no quotable decline.

In Beef Cattle the market has been firmer, and business brisk. Entered sales since Saturday, 2,196 head, at $3.25@6.30, chiefly at $4.00@5.00 ⅌ 100 lbs. We quote the market firm at previous quotations.

LATER.

In the afternoon the Wheat market was quiet and steady at $1.70@1.70½ for No. 1 Spring. Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley were neglected.

Highwines were in good demand, and 1@1½c higher than on 'Change, with sales of 400 brls at $1.80@1.82½, sellers generally holding at $1.85.

The Provision market was firm, and we note a fair demand for Prime Mess Pork at $32.00, and prime steam Lard at 21c, sellers holding the former at $32.50@33.00, and the latter at 21¼c. The lot of 300 brls Prime Mess Pork, reported on 'Change on private terms, proves to have been sold at $32.00. A lot of 1,000 bxs English Meats, comprising Cumberland Short Rib and Short clear Middles, was sold on private terms. On Saturday afternoon, 250 bxs were sold (not hitherto reported) at 16¼c for Cumberlands, 18c for Short Rib, and 19c for Short Clear.

SOME COMMERCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

The agregate commercial tonnage of the world was estimated at about 15,500,000 tons in 1857. This was distributed as follows: the United States, 5,661,416 tons; Great Britain, 5,043,270; France, 716,130; Italian States, 546,061; Holland, 456,469; Spain, 379,491; Prussia, 368,729; Norway, 368,839; Austria, 324,447; Greece, 264,261; Denmark, 208,109; Mexico and South America, 193,735; Turkey, 182,000; Bremen, 160,000; Sweden, 147,868; Hamburg, 119,864; Russia, 105,500. This estimate excludes China, Japan, and the East generally, where no definite data are procurable. It yielded an excess of about ten per cent, to the commercial tonnage of the United States over that of Great Britain, and an excess over all European nations, excluding Great Britain, of over one hundred thousand tons.

American tonnage engaged in foreign trade in 1789 was 127,329; in 1800, 682,871; in 1806, 1,044,005; in 1807, 1,116,441; in 1814, only 59,786, and in 1820, 801,253. The aggregate of tonnage entering the ports of the United States from foreign countries in 1821 was 846,024 tons, of which but 81,526 or 9.6 was foreign; in 1830 it was 1,099,127, of which 131,900 or 12.0 was foreign; in 1840 it was 2,289,309, of which 712,363 or 31.1 was foreign; in 1850, 4,348,680, of which 1,775,623 or 40.8 was foreign; in 1855, 6,321,943, of which 2,277,960 or 36.1 was foreign; in 1857, 7,180,816, of which 2,464,946 or 34.3 was foreign; in 1860, 8,275,196, of which 2,358,911 or 28.4 was foreign; in 1861, 7,341,471, of which 2,217,554 or 30.6 was foreign; in 1862, 7,362,953, of which 2,245,278 or 30.5 was foreign; and in 1863, 7,253,076, of which 2,640,378 or 36.4 was foreign. Some deduction has to be made from these figures as they stand to arrive at the exact ocean commerce, since our Canadian tonnage was 2,487,373 American and 683,411 foreign tons in 1862, and 2,307,363 American to 743,136 foreign in 1863.

These facts are sufficient to show all that we care now to dwell upon. They represent a growth of 5,793,956 tons—from 127,329 to 5,921,285—in the 71 years between 1789 and 1860. With this commerce, our imports in 1828 were $88,509,824, and in 1863, $362,163,941, or more than quadrupled in a little over one-quarter of a century. Our exports, which were $43,671,894 in 1821, became $101,189,082 in 1835; $113,895,634 in 1840; $150,310,604 in 1847; $196,689,718 in 1851; $253,047,806 in 1854; $338,985,065 in 1857; $373,189,274 in 1860; and $305,884,998 in 1863. The total British tonnage entering ports of the United States rose from 86,377 tons in 1829 to 615,623 in 1841; 760,005 in 1845; 1,177,104 in 1848; 2,152,892 in 1856, and 2,096,612 in 1863. French tonnage was 14,408 in 1829, and only 22,312 in 1863; but German swelled from 7,815 in the earlier to 333,354 in the latter period.

New York Wool Market.

[From Walter Brown's December Circular.]

During the early part of November there was quite a brisk movement in the wool market, and notwithstanding the drawback of having two holidays in the month, we hope to report a large business done and prices somewhat advanced.

The inquiry has been chiefly for low and medium wools, stimulated at the close by the large Government contracts just given out in Philadelphia.

At present figures, wool is relatively one of the cheapest articles of merchandise, and with manufacturers profitably employed, and the importations so moderate as they now are, it would doubtless rapidly appreciate in value, were it not that both buyers and sellers continually have in mind the probability of a material reduction in the premium on gold, consequent on military successes, or Congressional legislation looking towards a reduction of the volume of currency; in any event there does not seem much prospect of low prices before next clip.

California Wools have been in good demand, and some large lots of both spring and fall clips have found buyers; the Pulled Wools from this State are coming forward in better condition than formerly, and meet with ready sale.

Pulled Wools being now of fair length, and relatively cheaper than Fleeces, have been in good demand.

Foreign Wools are firmly held, though the transactions are but moderate; our advices from abroad show a stronger feeling, with improvement in prices for some sorts.

We have reported the following sales during the past month: Fleeces, 1,450,000 lbs, 82½@105c; Pulled, 200,000 lbs, 81@100c; 520,000 lbs California, 30@60c; 25 bales Canada, 98c; 200 bales Montevideo, 46@53c; 636 bales Mestiza, 49@55c; 50 bales Cordova, 290 bales Cape, 160 bales Smyrna, 419 bales Donskoi, 167 bales Odessa, 130 bales Crimea, 92 bales East India, 55c.

AT AUCTION.—48 bales Smyrna, 55@67c; 35 bales Valparaiso, 24½@25c; 32 bales Chilian, 30@34½c; 40,000 lbs Fleeces, 92@93½c; 323 bales East India, 40@81c.

IN BOSTON.—Fleeces and pulled, 1,650,000 lbs, 80c@$1.05; 55,000 lbs Canada, 95c@$1.10; 225 bales Santa Fe, 100 bales Mestiza, 585 bales Cape, 60c.

IN PHILADELPHIA.—Fleeces, 887,000 lbs, 82c@$1.19; pulled, 92,000 lbs, 89c@$1.05; 122,000 lbs tub, $1.00@1.20; 1,000 bales Mexican, 55@66c; 683 bales Donskoi.

The imports for the past month, as published, are: From Liverpool, 40 bales; Aspinwall, 485; Rio Grande, 163; Matamoras, 41; Montevideo, 33; Valparaiso, 474; Hamburg, 14; St. Thomas, 135; Bombay, 400; Algoa Bay, 1,625 bales. Total, 3,410 bales.

New Orleans Cattle Market—Nov. 26.

Arrived during the past week: 1,136 Beef Cattle, 708 Hogs, 869 Sheep, 42 Milch Cows and 488 Veal Cattle.

Sales of the past week: 639 Beef Cattle, 435 Hogs, 350 Sheep, 68 Milch Cows and 403 Veal Cattle.

Stock on sale: 1,829 Beef Cattle, 917 Hogs, 560 Sheep, 4. Milch Cows and 517 Veal Cattle.

We quote prices:

Western beeves, first quality, per lb net	$— 8@— 10
Western beeves, second and third quality, per head	40 —@ 70 —
Creole cattle, first qual. per lb net	— —@ — —
Creole cattle, sec. qual. per lb net	— —@ — —
Hogs, per lb gross	14 —@ — 15
Sheep, in lots	— —@ 9 —
Sheep, per head	8 —@ 11 —
Milch cows, per head	60 —@125 —
Veal cattle, per head	12 —@ 20 —
Suckling calves, per head	15 —@ 26 —

Western Produce in New Orleans—Nov. 26.

Three steamers arrived from the West since yesterday, with provisions for this market, 1,000 brls. flour for the Government, and 13,500 brls mostly for immediate transhipment to the North; only a few lots being for sale here. Several lots received were subject to the receiver's option, whether to offer here or to forward, and are being shipped to New York direct.

The market is extremely dull, unsettled and drooping; buyers show no disposition to operate.

The trade generally are awaiting more regularity in affairs, more scope to operate, and more settled and fixed channels for trade. The only sales to-day were: 465 brls good extra flour on private terms; 80 brls fine at $10.63 1-2; 144 brls good extra at $13 per brl, and 400 sacks prime St. Louis oats on the landing at $1.30 per bushel, all to dealers. There are no other buyers.

New Orleans Cotton Market, Nov. 26.

The only sales reported to-day were 16 bales low middling at $1.17, 6 bales repacked at —, and 9 bales, particulars not stated. A fair amount of business might have been done if holders would have accepted $1.25 for middling, but this was considerably below their views. Perhaps offers of $1.30 would have caused some movement. The market is too unsettled for quotations.

Domestic Fleeces.

NEW YORK, MICHIGAN AND INDIANA.

Choice selected Saxony fleece, $1.05@1.10.
Saxony fleece, $1.00@1.05.
Three-quarters and full-blooded Merino fleece, 95c@$1.00.
Half-blood fleece, 95c@$1.00.
Native and quarter-blood fleece, 90c@$1.03.
Common fleece, 90@95c.

OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA AND VIRGINIA.

Choice selected Saxony fleece, $1.10@1.15.
Saxony fleece, $1.05@1.10.
Three-quarter and full-blooded Merino fleece, $1.00@1.05.
Half-blood fleece, $1.00@1.05.
Native and quarter-blood Fleece, 100@105c.
Common Fleece, 90@95c.
Tub Washed, 115@125c.

WISCONSIN, IOWA, VERMONT AND ILLINOIS.

Three-quarters and full blood Merino Fleece, 85@95c.
Half blood Fleece, 90@100c.
Native and quarter blood Fleece, 90@100c.

MISSOURI, KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Washed Fleece, 85@95c.
Unwashed Fleece, 55@65c.
Canada Fleece, 55@65c.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5.

The market opens with considerable activity, and the prospect is fair for a large trade this week. Buyers pick cautiously and only in quantities sufficient to supply immediate wants. This is the preferable way, even if the market was much more stable than it is, and is decidedly so when the market is continually subject to strong fluctuations. The market is firm, with few or no evidences of weakness, especially in prints, de laines and woolen fabrics generally.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1864.

LUMBER—Receipts, 31,000 feet; shipped, 882,000 feet. The market has been in almost nominal supply, with an active demand, which for the present season it is quite evident will not be met. Prices rule very firm, with an upward tendency.

SHINGLES—Received, 765,000; shipped, 930,000. Market moderately active and firm at present rates.

LATH—Received, 220,000 pcs; shipped, 673,000 pcs. Market quiet and unchanged.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo schr Allen, from Canada, sold by Goodwillie, 150,000 feet lumber, boards, at $23.75; cargo schr Seit, from Muskegon, sold by Megiade, to arrive, 100,000 feet rafted lumber, ¾ strips, at $20.00; cargo schr Mary, from Muskegon, sold by Hart & Maxwell, to arrive, 70,000 feet lumber, ¾ strips, at $20.00.

The following are the yard prices:

LUMBER—First Clear Boards, ⅌ M	$50.00@55.00
Second Clear Boards, ⅌ M	47.00@51.00
Third Clear Boards, ⅌ M	44.00@46.00
First Clear Plank, ⅌ M	55.00@56.00
Second Clear Plank, ⅌ M	50.00@52.00
Third Clear Plank, ⅌ M	46.00@48.00
Stock Boards	27.00@28.00
Box or Select Boards	35.00@40.00
Common Boards	19.00@21.00
Fencing	20.00@24.00
Cull Boards	14.00@15.00
First Clear Flooring, rough	45.00@50.00
Second Clear Flooring, rough	40.00@45.00
Common Flooring, rough	32.00@35.00
Siding, Clear Dressed	27.00@30.00
Second Clear	25.00@27.00
Long Joists	20.00@27.00
Short Joists	19.00@20.00
Shaved Shingles, A ⅌ M	5.25@ 5.50
Shaved Shingles, No 1	4.75@ 5.00
Shaved Shingles, Star	5.50@ 5.75
Cedar Shingles	3.25@ 3.50
Sawed Shingles, A	3.25@ 4.00
Sawed Shingles, No 1	3.00@ 3.25
Lath, ⅌ 1,000 pcs	4.25@ 4.50
Posts, ⅌ 1,000	12.00@15.00
Pickets	14.00@16.00

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1864.

HOGS.—Receipts since the close of Saturday's market, 10,870 hogs; besides which about an equal number were left over unsold. Entered sales, yesterday and to-day at all the yards of the city, 23,084 head, at $8.00@11.50, chiefly at $10.00@10.65 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Since our previous report there has been a very marked improvement in the activity of the market, and upon the sales made we note an advance of 25@35c per 100 lbs on extra grades, and of 15@25c per 100 lbs upon bacon hogs.

The weather yesterday had become much cooler, and consequently more suited for trade; and at an early hour in the morning it became apparent that buyers were more than ordinarily eager to operate even at an advance upon Saturday's quotations. Drovers, as usual, were not slow to take advantage of the opportunity thus offered of getting a rise upon the previous rates of the market, and accordingly business was, for Sunday, very brisk, and the yards were at an early period of the day pretty well cleared at the advance above referred to.

Although the weather had somewhat to do with this increased activity of the market, still there were other influences. For some days past there has been a tacit arrangement among packers to stop buying, until some change had taken place in the movements of the provision market. This arrangement has, however, fallen through, so that all feel themselves again at liberty to purchase stock ad libitum. The class of Hogs in the market embraced a far higher range of quality than we have had during the season; and for really extra grades there has been for days past an inquiry which could not be met, but which, yesterday, was fully satisfied. And again we note that an impression seems to be gaining ground daily that we are to have a short crop of Hogs. We believe the opposite opinion has prevailed among Eastern operators. It is, however, clear that drovers from all parts of the Western districts affirm that the supply for this season is pretty much exhausted. We have listened to these reports for some weeks past, but, remembering that the same cry was raised even earlier last year, although the opposite was the fact, have been slow to give any publicity to them. All we have now to say is that the largest drovers without exception state that, from various causes, the stock of Hogs in the country is very limited and the receipts in future will be very restricted.

Of the entered sales since Saturday we note that Wallwork & Mallory sold 4,120 hogs, principally of medium to prime grades at a range of $9.50@10.60; John Adams 2,267 head, also chiefly medium to prime grades at $9.82½@10.62½; John Gridley 1,473 head, principally very extra qualities at $9.75@11.50; R. Strahorn & Co. 1,046 head, mostly medium to prime, at $9.95@10.50; and Jacob Frye & Co. 911 head at $10.10@10.80 ⅌ 100 lbs.

The weather to-day has been milder, and buyers seem to have less confidence in the advance of yesterday being maintained, but with a very small proportion of Hogs remaining unsold, there has been no quotable change to note.

HOG SALES SINCE SATURDAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.				
Wicker & Co.	Gardner & Co.	65	166	$9.50
W. H. Wright	do	266	211	10.00
Kiete & Wilson	Powell	250	237	10.20
Bogart	Windsor	219	209	9.75
do	do	125	191	9.65
do	do	197	215	10.00
Thornton	do	54	272	9.90
E. Adams	do	192	206	9.80
Judy	Wright	96	272	10.45
Compton	Metcalfe	209	263	10.60
Bogart	Cooley	82	177	10.00
do	do	50	223	10.00
do	do	111	208	10.00
W. H. Wright	Stone & Co.	100	304	11.00
SHERMAN'S YARDS.				
J. Adams	Guissler	203	267	10.50
do	Windsor	264	208	9.82½
do	do	115	231	10.00
do	Bell	136	261	10.12½
Strader	Guissler	225	228	10.50
Cooley & Eldridge	Turpin & Co.	278	211	10.00
do	do	133	205	10.00
J. Adams	do	166	247	10.37½
do	Stone & Co.	112	207	10.62½
Tuttle	do	55	237	10.50
J. Adams	Curtis	151	264	10.62½
do	do	88	243	10.50
Hammell	do	121	230	10.42
Strader	Hough & Co	67	263	10.00
Buckles	J. E. Norwood	84	267	10.70
Bates	do	121	261	10.70
Gregory & H.	do	45	212	10.00
J. Adams	do	65	209	10.00
Whitbeck	do	50	260	10.70
Gregory & H.	do	55	236	10.75
do	do	126	284	10.75
Cooley & Eldridge	do	56	262	10.45
J. Adams	do	61	185	10.00
J. Adams	J. B. Hall	263	218	10.00
do	Pulsifer & Co.	110	215	10.12½
do	do	151	243	10.30
do	do	51	189	9.90
do	G. H. Tobey	64	226	10.25
do	do	117	211	10.15
do	do	49	239	10.50
Buckles	do	50	269	10.40
Simpson	do	68	215	10.25
J. Adams	do	166	243	10.25
Taylor & Co.	Culbertson & Co.	151	278	10.45
Cooley & Eldridge	do	501	186	9.75
do	Flint & Thompson	128	204	10.00
do	P. Nottingham	261	167	8.00
D. A. Hall	Smith	240	241	10.55
Kellog	Stone & Co.	97	263	10.85
SOUTHERN YARDS.				
R. & M. Conger	J. Nash & Co.	116	263	10.20
Frye & Co.	Hough & Co.	62	215	10.12½
Stone	do	50	213	10.00
Livermore & Co.	do	60	227	10.00
J. Gridley	do	52	270	10.35
do	Hughes & Farnsworth	48	263	10.55
do	do	53	268	10.50
do	do	62	199	10.15
do	do	60	226	10.25
do	do	56	216	10.30
do	do	111	255	10.68
Frye & Co.	Pratt	149	272	10.75
Kenyon	do	163	246	10.85
J. Gridley	do	180	238	10.75
do	do	158	220	11.00
do	Ricker	87	247	10.70
R. & M. Conger	do	97	230	10.25
do	do	57	260	10.50
McCurdy	do	164	244	10.40
Clark	do	128	231	10.25
Frye & Co.	J. Kelly	106	262	10.60
R. & M. Conger	Culbertson & Co.	174	278	10.45
R. Strahorn & Co.	do	237	233	10.35
do	do	108	264	10.40
do	J. Nichols	226	198	9.95
do	H. S. Mallory	65	227	10.25
R. & M. Conger	Ramp	61	220	10.25
do	Bell	64	199	10.00
J. Gridley	Herbert	46	236	10.50
Garland	Blackmore & Co.	96	264	10.85
McCune	do	108	262	10.85
J. Gridley	do	154	233	10.70
Curtis	do	214	230	10.35
McCune	do	219	260	10.75
R. Strahorn & Co.	Goodrich	140	221	10.40
J. Frye & Co.	McConkey & Hall	232	216	10.30
Mallory	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.50
J. Gridley	do	116	214	10.35
do	do	60	223	10.35
Stone	do	108	237	10.40
J. Gridley	Stewart, S. & Co.	69	209	9.75
Frye & Co.	do	342	197	10.10
J. Gridley	Romp & Hough	64	212	10.40
R. Strahorn & Co.	Favorite & Son	104	233	10.50
do	do	120	223	10.45
Mallory	do	38	225	10.30
R. Strahorn & Co.	do	63	194	10.00
FORT WAYNE YARDS.				
Bently & Co.	Reed & Sherwin	60	243	$10.35
do	do	91	239	10.15
Wallwork & M.	do	236	215	10.15
do	do	279	180	9.90
do	do	94	219	10.25
do	do	161	193	9.95
do	do	50	174	9.25
do	do	355	197	9.95
Mitchell	do	43	198	9.75
J. C. Bone	do	112	197	10.25
Wallwork & M.	Cope & Co.	124	201	10.62
do	Davis, Pope & Co.	636	188	9.55
do	A. Kent & Co.	482	205	9.90
do	do	501	204	9.90
do	Dow, Quirk & Co.	276	188	9.60
do	J. Nash & Co.	295	225	10.25
do	J. Hudson	115	216	10.45
do	Hughes & F.	298	213	10.37½
Peck	do	53	228	10.25
Logan	Horst	43	230	10.40
Thomas	W M Tilden	164	265	10.75
Bently & Co	do	53	245	10.35
Thomas	do	61	305	11.00
W F Brown	Thorne & Co.	43	143	8.50
Austill	do	100	243	10.75
do	do	121	265	10.75
W F Brown	do	64	221	10.12½
J A Brahm	do	347	196	9.50
G Adams	E W Tabor	119	196	9.75
do	do	82	197	9.75
W F Brown	do	50	220	10.00
Cox	G Hudson	270	225	10.30
Bently & Co	Ricker	139	249	10.50
W F Brown	G Hudson	169	232	10.50
Taylor	do	618	215	10.35
G Adams	Nash & Co	106	213	10.25
do	do	47	202	10.00
Bentley & Co.	Dow, Quirk & Co.	211	208	10.25
do	do	68	214	10.25
Huntley	do	137	199	9.60
Edwards	Huntley	111	229	10.40
Mason	do	161	214	10.50
Day & Francis	Culbertson & Co.	214	263	10.75
Ward	do	356	272	10.85
Stanley	do	160	226	10.50
G Adams	Parker	227	279	10.80
Price	McGarvey	42	274	10.90
J Bone	G S Hubbard & Co.	221	246	10.85
Engles	do	374	275	11.00

BEEF CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 879 head of Beef Cattle, independent of which there were about 1,800 head remaining over from last week unsold. Entered sales at the various yards, 2,196 head at $3.25@6.30—chiefly at $4.00@5.00 per 100 lbs.

There was yesterday a fair improvement in the demand for good medium grades of stock. Both army contractors and two or three packers bought more freely, whilst at some of the yards the demand was restricted by a short and inadequate supply of suitable qualities. Prices were firmer, but on our previous quotations there has been no essential change. This morning there was little stock remaining over unsold, and the subsequent receipts have been almost nominal. It was, however, apparent that for medium to prime qualities buyers were more numerous; but on thin and poorer stock the market ruled quiet, and closed very weak.

The following are the principal sales made since our previous report: Cruchway to Easman 69 head good shipping steers, averaging 1,227 lbs, at $6.25; Brunson to MacPherson 14 head good medium steers, averaging 1,365 lbs, at $5.50; G. Adams to Gordon 35 head prime Illinois steers, averaging 1,175 lbs, at $5.50; and Boyle to McGarvey 78 head very choice fat but small steers, averaging 1,076 lbs, at $5.62½ per 100 lbs.

BEEF CATTLE SALES SINCE SATURDAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.				
Jones	Jno. Taylor & Co.	74	1093	$5.00
Bogart	Morris W. & R.	18	1027	4.37½
do	Cragin & Co	63	913	3.62½
Bixby	Morris W. & R.	15	1297	5.00
do	Cragin & Co	66	1010	4.40
Bogart	do	35	983	4.25
do	do	65	913	3.62½
SHERMAN'S YARDS.				
Moore	Taylor & Co.	22	1148	4.00
Daube	do	14	1053	4.75
Gregory & H.	Parker	87	998	3.90
do	do	88	950	4.00
J. Adams	Morris, W & R.	18	1148	5.25
do	do	17	1220	5.50
do	do	35	1026	4.00
Morris	Hastings	25	992	4.25
Moore	Parker	89	1164	4.00
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.				
Prior	Griffin Bros.	78	969	3.87½
Frye & Co.	Cramer	60	950	3.80
Munson	Parker	16	950	4.00
Enwright	Strawn	29	936	4.00
R. & M. Conger	Culbertson & Co.	18	903	3.75
R. Strahorn & Co.	C. Parker	21	898	4.00
Turner	Ricker	28	800	3.25
R. Strahorn & Co.	Enwright	19	873	4.00
do	do	53	1137	4.25
Cruchway	Easman	69	1227	6.25
FORT WAYNE YARDS.				
E. Thompson	Griffin Bros.	16	1014	$4.12½
do	do	19	907	4.25
do	do	43	874	3.50
Hanley	do	9	946	3.50
Brunson	McPherson	14	1365	5.50
Wallwork & M.	Griffin Bros.	9	899	3.40
do	do	17	910	3.75
do	do	19	1136	4.00
do	do	19	1037	4.00
do	do	15	1005	4.00
Brunson	Parker	54	981	4.25
Weekly	do	29	1251	5.50
E. Thompson	Gordon	16	942	4.00
do	do	11	1130	4.00
Bentley & N.	Burke	31	960	3.65
Shafner	Woltner	18	980	4.50
G. Adams	Gordon	35	1175	5.50
do	do	23	1182	5.25
Boyle	McGarvey	78	1076	5.62½
Rosenthal	Griffin Bros.	31	995	3.87½
G. Adams	do	25	1100	4.25
D. Walxal	Morris, W & R.	105	1180	5.75
E. Thompson	Griffin Bros.	16	1500	4.37½
Bentley & Co.	Lovel	17	980	3.87½
Abraham	Rosenthal	42	1200	4.25
Muller	Gordon	38	1094	4.25
E. Thompson	do	24	875	4.00
Clancy	Hubbard & Co.	28	967	4.00

SHEEP—The receipts continue light, with a limited demand. The following are the only reported sales since Saturday's report.

SHEEP SALES SINCE SATURDAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Frye & Co.	Daube	78	101	5.25
Buckingham	Melendy	99	91	5.25
R. Strahorn & Co.	Wall	91	93	5.00
R. & M. Conger	Melendy	96	95	5.25

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of grain made are reported on this market report according to the new rules of inspection, unless otherwise stated. The grade of wheat formerly known as "No. 1 Spring" is now "Chicago Extra;" that which was formerly "No. 2 Spring" is now "No. 1 Spring;" that which was formerly "Rejected Spring" is now "No. 2 Spring;" and "No Grade" is now "Rejected." "No. 1 Red" is now "Extra Red;" "No. 2 Red" is now "No. 1 Red;" and "Rejected Red" is now "No. 2 Red."

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1864.

FREIGHTS—There were no charters to-day and grain freights were entirely nominal.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	$1.27	$2.50
To Boston, all rail	1.33	2.60
To Buffalo, all rail	0.63	1.25
To Philadelphia, all rail	1.20	2.20
To Baltimore, all rail	1.20	2.40

FLOUR—Received, 3,118 brls; shipped 417. Supers in fair demand. Extras quiet. Sales were:—100 brls mixed winter extra at $9.50; 100 brls winter super at $8.00; 50 brls Oswego at $7.37½; 174 brls winter Super at $7.50; 100 brls Spring super at $6.25; 100 brls "Black Hawk," 50 brls "Adams' XXXX," and 100 brls "Sol-[illegible]" Spring extras on p. t.; 100 brls "Orient" do at [illegible].

WHEAT—Received, 15,602 bu; shipped, none. Market steady, closing a shade stronger. Sales were: RED WINTER WHEAT IN STORE—4,600 bu No 1 Red at $1.80; 400 bu No 2 Red at $1.70. SPRING WHEAT IN STORE—2,000 bu No 1 Spring at $1.71; 5,000 bu do at $1.70½; 25,000 bu do at $1.70; 10,000 bu do at $1.69½; 2,000 bu do at $1.68¾; 400 bu No 2 Spring at $1.55; 400 bu do at $1.52; 1,000 bu do at $1.50—closing firm at $1.70@1.70½ for No 1 Spring.

CORN—Received, 26,260 bu; shipped, 5,230 bu. Market easier and quiet, for New Corn. Old Corn a shade firmer. Sales were: OLD CORN—5,000 bu at $1; 2,000 bu do at 95c. NEW CORN—1,300 bu at 77c; 1,500 bu do at 77c; 4,000 bu at 75c; 7,300 bu do at 75c. EAR CORN—1,000 bu at 75c.

OATS—Received, 43,244 bu; shipped, 32,535 bu. Market quiet at an advance of ½c. Sales were:—18,000 bu No 1, fresh, at 63½; 2,400 bu do at 63; 2,000 bu do (winter receipts) at 63; 600 bu No 2 at 61; 1,200 bu do at 60c; 400 burlaps at 75c on track.

RYE—Received, 4,675 bu; shipped, none. Market quiet and easier. Sales were: 400 bu No. 1 rye at $1.16; 400 bu do at $1.14.

BARLEY—Received, 2,970 bu; shipped, none. Market firm. Sales were: 800 bu No. 2 in store at $1.47; 400 bags by sample at $1.45, on track.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $3.80@3.85 per gallon.

BUTTER—In good supply and market dull, except for choice qualities, which are in fair demand. We quote:

Prime Dairy, in crocks and tubs	40@43c
Fair to good " " "	30@40c
Prime shipping, in firkins	34@36c
Common to fair do	28@34c

Sales to-day: 40 firkins good shipping at 35c; 12 tubs choice table butter at 43c.

BEANS—Nominal at $1.75@2.20 ⅌ bu. Sales: 150 bu prime at $2.20 delivered.

BROOM CORN—In fair demand and steady at $200@240 ⅌ ton, according to quality. Sales: 4 tons good at $225 delivered.

BAGGING—We note a quiet market at previous quotations:

Stark, A, 2 bu seamless, per 100	$105.00
Monitor, 2 bu seamless, per 100	100.00
Chicago, A, 2 bu seamless, per 100	90.00
Waverly, A, 2 bu seamless, linen, per 100	100.00
Hampden, 2, 2 bu seamless, per 100	70.00
Western Prairie, 2 bu seamless, sewed linen, per 100	78.00
Longwood, A, 2 bu seamless, sewed linen, per 100	85.00
Corn Exchange, A, sewed linen, per 100	75.00
Garden City, A, sewed linen, per 100	72.00
Excelsior, A, sewed linen, per 100	68.00
Empire City, sewed linen, per 100	70.00
Eagle, A, sewed linen, per 100	60.00
Burlaps, 4 bu, per 100	55.00@60.00
Gunny Bags, 4 bu, per 100	66.00
" " 2 bu, per 100	40.00
Flour Sacks, ½ brls, cotton, per 100	65.00
" " ¼ " cotton, per 100	36.00
" " ¼ " linen, per 100	38.00
Paper Flour Sacks, ½ brls, per 100	8.00
" " ¼ brl, per 100	4.00
Wool Sacks, heavy, each	1.50

COAL—In fair supply with a good demand. Prices rule firm at previous quotations. We quote:

ERIE—Brookfield	$16.00
do Ormsby	16.00
CLEVELAND—Briar Hill	16.00
do Mineral Ridge	16.00
do Willow Bank	15.00
Blossburg	14.00
Lump Lehigh	20.00
Lackawana, prepared	18.00
Scranton	18.00
Pittston	18.00
Illinois	10.00@12.00
Third vein Peru	11.00@12.00

COFFEE—We note an active market at an advance of 1c. We quote:

Cape, ⅌ lb	39½@40½c
Java, O. G. in mats	50 @55 c
Rio, fair to good	43 @46 c
Rio, good to prime	46 @47 c

CHEESE—We note a quiet market at previous quotations. We quote:

Hamburg	24@25c
Western Reserve	22@23c
Western States	18@20c

CIDER—Is steady at $6.50@7.50 ⅌ brl.

COOPERAGE—In fair supply and active at firmer prices. Sales to-day were: 248 and 500 choice hickory hoop Pork barrels at $2.70 on track; 300 hickory hoop do at $2.65 on track; 100 do at $2.65 delivered; 750 ash hoop Pork Barrels at $2.55 delivered; 500 mixed hoop do at $2.55 delivered; 150 and 311 do at $2.60 on track; 250 Lard Tierces at $2.60 delivered; 80 Lard Tierces at $2.50 delivered; 200 Lard Tierces at $2.55 delivered.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 207 Hogs; shipped, none. Market more active and advanced 50@75c. Sales were:

16 Hogs at $11.00 and 12.50, dividing on 200 lbs.
12 " 11.00 and 12.50
15 " 12.00 and 12.50
[illegible]
74 at $9.00 for sour and $11.50 for sweet.
26 at 9.50
42 " 13.25
12 at 10.00 " 12.00

EGGS—Are in steady request at 27@30c ⅌ doz.

FISH—We note an active demand for Codfish, with an upward tendency. Mackerel are firm. Lake fish quiet. We quote:

Whitefish, No 1, hf brl	$7.50 @ 7.75
Whitefish, No 2, hf brl	7.25 @ 7.50
Whitefish, No 3, hf brl	4.75 @ 5.00
Trout, No 1, hf brl	5.75 @ 6.00
Trout, No 2, hf brl	5.25 @ 5.50
Mackerel, No 1, hf brl, new	10.00 @10.50
Mackerel, No 2, hf brl, new	9.00 @ 9.50
Mackerel, large family, hf brl, new	8.50 @ 9.00
Mackerel, extra mess, per hf brl	14.50 @15.00
Mackerel, extra mess, per Kit	3.75 @ 4.00
Mackerel, No 1, Kits new	2.65 @ 2.75
Mackerel, family Kits, No. 1, ½	2.00 @ 2.25
Codfish, George's Bank, per 100 lbs	9.50 @10.00
Codfish, Grand Bank, per 100 lbs	9.00 @ 9.50
Herrings, No. 1, Pickled, round, per brl	10.00 @10.50
Herrings, No. 1, Pickled, per hlf brl	5.50 @ 5.75
Herrings, Labrador, large, per brl	13.00 @13.00
Herrings, Labrador, large, per hlf brl	6.25 @ 6.75
Herrings, Dried, No. 1, per box	75 @ 80
Herrings, Dried, Scaled	80 @ 85
Herrings, Lake, per hlf brl	5.50 @ 5.75
Herring, Lake, per hlf brl, No. 2	5.25 @ 5.50
Salmon, pickled, Kits	6.25 @ 6.50
Pollock, per 100 lbs	7.00 @ 7.50
Hake, per 100 lbs	7.00 @ 7.50
Halibut, per lb	17½ @ 18
Oysters, Cove ⅌ doz	5.75 @ 6.00
Oysters, 2d quality	4.75 @ 5.00
Lobsters, ⅌ doz, 2 lb cans	5.75 @ 6.00
Lobsters, ⅌ doz, 1 lb cans	3.50 @ 2.75
Salmon, ⅌ brl	48.00 @
Salmon, ⅌ hlf brl	24.50 @

FURS—Are quiet, with light receipts. The demand is confined to the wants of city manufacturers. We quote:

Bears, (black, large and full seasoned)	$10.00@12.00
Bears, brown	2.00@ 8.00
Bears, cubs ½ to ¾ value	
Beaver, (black and dark)	1.50@ 2.25
Badger, (large and fine)	40@ 50
Deer Skins, (red and blue)	40@ 50
Deer Skins (grey)	30@ 45
Fishers, (dark, large, and silky)	5.00@ 6.00
Fishers, (pale or brown)	3.00@ 4.00
Foxes, cross the less red the better	4.00@ 5.00
Foxes, red, Southern and Western	1.50@ 2.50
Foxes, grey	40@ 50
House Cats, black and grey	10@ 15
Lynx, large and fine	1.00@ 2.00
Muskrats, fall and winter	12@ 17
Marten, dark without red	3.00@ 4.50
Marten, common and pale	1.50@ 2.50
Minks, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin	4.00@ 5.50
Minks, Illinois and Iowa	3.00@ 5.00
Otter, black, large and fine	4.00@ 6.00
Otter, brown	2.75@ 4.50
Opossum, Northern, dry and clean	10@ 14
Raccoon, Illinois, Wisconsin, &c.	50@ 60
Skunk, black	40@ 50
Skunk, striped	15@ 25
Wild Cats	25@ 40
Wolf Skins, large, white and fine	1.50@ 2.25
Wolf Skins, prairie	75@ 90

DRIED FRUITS—There is a very active demand for Dried Apples and the market is firm. Foreign Fruits are in good demand and firm. We quote:

DOMESTIC FRUITS.	
Apples, choice, ⅌ lb	11½ @12
Blackberries, ⅌ lb	35 @36
Raspberries, ⅌ lb	47 @50
Peaches, pared, ⅌ lb	@40
Peaches, unpared, ⅌ lb	@24
FOREIGN FRUITS.	
Raisins, layers, ⅌ box	$6.00 @ 7.00
Raisins, M. R., ⅌ box	5.00 @ 6.00
Currants, ⅌ lb	22 @ 24
Figs, Smyrna, ⅌ lb	26 @ 28
Almonds, soft, ⅌ lb	37 @ 40
Almonds, hard, ⅌ lb	21 @ 23
Prunes, Turkish, ⅌ lb	25 @ 27
Pears, Bohemian, ⅌ lb	15½ @ 17
Sardines, halves	55 @ 56
Sardines, quarters	36 @ 37

GREEN FRUITS—We note no change in the market for Green Fruits. There is a good demand for Apples and Quinces. We quote:

Green Apples, ⅌ brl, at wholesale	$3.25 @ 4.00
Green Apples, ⅌ brl, at retail, eating	4.00 @ 5.00
Green Apples, ⅌ brl, at retail, cooking	3.50 @ 4.50
Grapes, Isabella, ⅌ lb	11 @ 12
Grapes, Catawba, ⅌ lb	14 @ 16
Pears, ⅌ brl	8.00 @12.00
Pears, ⅌ basket	2.00 @ 3.00
Lemons, Malaga ⅌ box	15.00 @17.00
Lemons, Sicily, ⅌ box	10.00 @12.00
Chestnuts, ⅌ bu	6.00 @ 7.00
Quinces, ⅌ brl	5.00 @ 6.00

GAME—We note a dull and neglected market, and large supplies. We quote:

Mallards, ⅌ doz	$3.50@3.75
Prairie Chickens, ⅌ doz	4.00@4.50
Quail, ⅌ doz	2.25@
Small Ducks, ⅌ doz	1.50@2.00
Venison, ⅌ lb	10@ 12
Brant, each	50@ 62

GREASE—In fair demand and steady at the following prices:

White Grease	16½@17½c
Yellow Grease	15 @15 c
Brown Grease	14 @15 c
Tallow Grease	14½@15½c

Sales to-day were: 50 tres White Grease at 17½c; 200 tres do at 17c; 30 tres do at 16½c; 58 tres Yellow Grease at 15¼c; 100 tres do at 15½c; 100 tres do at 15¾@16c; 15 tres Dead Hog Grease at 16c.

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 390 brls; shipped to-day, 450 brls. Market active and advanced 2c per gallon. Sales were: 1,450 brls in lots at $1.80; 200 brls at $1.81; 100 brls do at $1.82—closing firm at the outside quotation.

HIDES—In moderate supply, with a good demand, especially for heavy hides. Market firm and unchanged. We quote:

Green Country, trimmed	8½@ 9
Green part cured, trimmed	9 @10
Green Salted, trimmed	10½@10½
Dry Salted, trimmed	14 @14½
Dry Flint, trimmed	17½@18
Kip, Green Salted, trimmed	14½@15
Calf, Green Salted, trimmed	16 @18

HAY—In good supply, and heavy stocks on hand. Market rather quiet and steady at previous quotations. We quote:

WHOLESALE PRICES.	
Timothy, beater pressed, on track	$21.00@22.00
Timothy, loose pressed, on track	20.00@21.00
Timothy, loose	18.00@19.00
Prairie, beater pressed	14.00@15.00
Prairie, loose pressed	13.00@14.00
Prairie, loose	12.00@13.00
RETAIL PRICES.	
Timothy, beater pressed	$25.00@26.00
Timothy, loose pressed	24.00@25.00
Timothy, loose	21.00@23.00
Prairie, beater pressed	16.00@17.00
Prairie, loose pressed	15.00@16.00
Prairie, loose	14 @15.00

LEATHER—The market continues quiet, and generally in fair supply. Prices firm and unchanged. We quote:

HEMLOCK.			
Harness ⅌ lb	46@48	Collar, ⅌ ft	26@ 28
Line ⅌ lb	48@50	Slaughter sole	47@ 48
Kip, m'd'm, ⅌ lb	1.15@1.25	Buenos Ayres	46@ 46
Kip, h'vy, ⅌ lb	85@1.00	Orinoco sole	44@ 45
Calf, ⅌ lb	1.75@2.00	Orinoco good damaged	38@ 42
Upper, ⅌ ft	30@ 32		
OAK.			
Slaughter, sole	55@ 56	French Calf, 21 lbs	2.90@ 3.15
Harness, ⅌ lb	50@ 52	French Calf, 36 lbs	2.80@ 3.00
Upper	33@ 34	FrenchCalf, Lemoines, ⅌ doz	108.00@115.00
Kip, No. 1 medium	1.25@1.40	FrenchCalf, Lemoines, Seconds, ⅌ doz	100.00@105.00
Kip, No. 1 h'vy	85@1.00	Linings, ⅌ doz	10.00@ 13.00
Calf, extra	2.00@2.50	Roans, ⅌ doz	15.00@ 18.00
French Kip, 1st choice	2.25@2.50		
French Calf, 27 lbs	2.60@2.75		

NAVAL STORES—We note a very quiet market with little or no demand. Quotations are nominally unchanged. We quote:

Tar	$20.00@25.00	Lath, Yarn Hemp	24@25c
Yankee Pitch	8.00@10.00	" " Manilla	25c
Pine Pitch	28.00@30.00	Manilla Hay Rope	25@26c
Rosin ⅌ 280 lbs	30.00	Manilla Rope	29@30c
Turpentine	3.75@3.85	Marline	30@32c
Ital. Flax packing	60c	Sash Cord	30@35c
Ital. Hemp packing	45c	Oakum	$8.50@9.00
Am. Hemp Sup	25c	Hemp Twine	50@60c
Am. Hemp No. 1	20c	Paper Twine	50c@1.00
Am. Hemp No. 2	18c		

ONIONS—Are in good demand and light supply. We quote:

Onions, in bulk, ⅌ bu	$1.70@1.75
Onions, delivered, ⅌ bu	1.80@1.85
Onions, from store, ⅌ bu	1.80@1.85

OILS—LINSEED OIL in limited supply, with a very small demand. Market rules tolerably firm at present quotations. LARD OIL in good supply with an active demand. Prices rule steady at our previous rates. Other descriptions in fair demand and unchanged. We quote:

Linseed Oil, raw, round lots	$1.45, ⅌ brl $1.50
Linseed Oil, boiled	1.51 ⅌ brl 1.56
Olive Oil, per gal	3.25 ⅌ brl 4.00
Whale Oil, W. B.	1.80 ⅌ brl 1.90
Bank Oil	1.60 ⅌ brl 1.65
Lard Oil, pure leaf	1.80 ⅌ brl 1.90
Machine Oil	1.35 ⅌ brl 1.40
Sperm Oil	2.75 ⅌ brl 3.00
Neca Oil	[illegible]
Neatsfoot Oil	1.65 ⅌ brl 1.70
Castor Oil	[illegible]
Whitefish Oil	1.35 ⅌ brl 1.40

CARBON OIL—Market is nominal supply and no stocks in the hands either of brokers or dealers. Quotations for the present are withdrawn as of no value. Brokers are still selling Oil to arrive at 91c per gallon by the car load, and 95c per brl, but the few who have any on hand, to supply present wants, are selling at prices ranging from $1@1.05 per gallon.

PROVISIONS—There was a firmer feeling in the Provision market to-day, with a better inquiry and higher prices for nearly all kinds of product.

Mess Pork—There is very little offering and the demand is light. Sales were:—100 brls city packed Mess Pork (from dressed hogs) at $33.00. Round lots of good pork house brands are held firm at $34.50.

Prime Mess Pork—In fair demand and firmer. Sales to-day were: 500 brls city packed Prime Mess Pork at $31.00; 538 brls do on private terms. Round lots of good city packed Mess Pork held firmly at $32.00@33.00.

Beef Hams—100 brls Beef Hams, to be delivered at Milwaukee, at $23.00.

Sweet Pickled Hams—In better demand and firmer. Sales 100 tres city sweet pickled Hams at 17c; 200 tres do (from Dressed Hogs) at 16½c.

Green Meats—2,000 pcs Green Hams at 15¼c; 100,000 lbs Green Shoulders at 12½c—both from block.

Lard—In good request and advanced ⅛c. Sales today were:—500 tres city prime steam Lard (part Saturday night) at 20¾c; 250 tres prime Muscatine (Chambers) steam Lard at 20¾c, to arrive this week; 200 tres prime city steam Lard at 21c; 100 tres No 1 Lard at 20¾c; 50 tres do at 20¾c, without packages.

POULTRY—The unfavorable weather has cut off supplies and the market is quiet. Quotations are nominally as follows:

Chickens, live, ⅌ doz	$1.50@2.75
Chickens, dressed, ⅌ doz	2.25@3.00
Ducks, live, ⅌ doz	2.50@3.00
Ducks, dressed, ⅌ doz	3.00@4.00
Turkeys, dressed	11 @12½c
Turkeys, live	9 @10

RICE—In good request and firm. We quote:

Arracan	14½@15c
Patna	14½@15½c
Rangoon	14 @14½c

SUGARS—We note an active demand with a firm market. Stocks are light, both Raw and Refined. We quote:

Cuba	21 @23½c
Porto Rico	21 @23½c
Molasses Sugar	21 @22½c
N. Y. Refined, powdered and granulated	27 @27½c
White A	[illegible]
Circle A	[illegible]
Extra B	[illegible]
White B	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
Yellow C	[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—The receipts continue light, comprising only a few very small lots now and then. Yesterday the reported sales comprised 15 hhds good common new Sugar at 18½c; 6 hhds centrifugal seconds at 23½c; and 19 hhds white centrifugal at [illegible] per lb, and about 100 hhds old light yellow clarified [illegible] per lb. To-day: 7 hhds new yellow clarified sugar at 22½c, and 100 brls new Molasses, made from centrifugal sugar, on private terms.

POTATOES—Are in good demand. There is no change in quotations. We quote:

Prime to choice per bu on track
Prime to choice track in store
Mixed per bu on track
Mixed per bu in store
Fair to choice, per brl
Sweet Potatoes, per bu

RAGS AND PAPER STOCK—In small supply, with an active and unsatisfied demand. Firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Mixed Cotton Rags, ⅌ lb
Mixed Woolen Rags, ⅌ lb
Rope and Bagging, ⅌ lb
Newspapers and pamphlets, ⅌ lb
White paper shavings, ⅌ lb

SYRUPS—Are in steady demand and firm. We continue to quote:

N. Y. Syrups
Cuba Molasses
New Orleans
Philadelphia Bee Hive

SEEDS—FLAX SEED—In good demand and steady at $2.75@2.85. Supply very light. TIMOTHY SEED—[illegible]. Sales to-day were: 17 bags prime at $4.40; [illegible] at $4.25. CLOVER SEED—Scarce and nominal at [illegible] @11.00.

SALT—Received to-day, 8,910 brls; shipped [illegible] brls. Market quiet and steady. We quote:

DOMESTIC—Fine Salt
Coarse Salt
Ground Solar
Dairy, with bags
Dairy, without bags
FOREIGN—Ground Alum, ⅌ sack
Turk's Island, ⅌ sack
Liverpool Dairy, ⅌ sack

Sales to-day, 500 brls Onondaga coarse salt at [illegible].

TALLOW—Receipts, 9,119 lbs; shipped, [illegible]. Market quiet. We quote:

Prime Packing House
Country Tallow
No. 2 Tallow

Sales to-day, 12 brls country Tallow at 12½c.

TEAS—Are in steady demand and firm. We continue to quote:

Young Hyson, inferior to common ⅌ lb
do superior to fine, ⅌ lb
do extra to choice, ⅌ lb
Imperial, superior to fine, ⅌ lb
do extra to choice, ⅌ lb
Gunpowder, superior to fine, ⅌ lb
do extra to choice, ⅌ lb
Japan, natural leaf, fine to ex. fine, ⅌ lb
do do finest to choice, ⅌ lb
Oolong, inferior to fine ⅌ lb
do extra to choice, ⅌ lb
Souchong, ⅌ lb

VINEGAR—Is steady. We quote:

Pure Cider Vinegar, ⅌ gal
Pure Malt Vinegar, ⅌ gal
Common Malt Vinegar, ⅌ gal

WOOL—Is quiet. Receipts light. We quote:

Coarse and medium fleece, ⅌ lb
Factory Tub Washed, ⅌ lb

WOOD—Is unchanged. We quote:

Beech, ⅌ cord, in the yard	$10.00	—Delivered, at	[illegible]
Maple, do do	12.00	do	[illegible]
Hickory, do do	13.00	do	[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED

Barque Chicago Board of Trade, Best, Buffalo, [illegible] brls salt.
Barque Tanner, McFadden, Bay City, 4,500 brls salt.
Barque Merrimac, Snow, Alpena, [illegible] m lumber.
Brig Hampton, Christianson, Wolf river, 60 m lumber, 2,500 cedar posts.
Schr Curlew, Myers, Pensaukee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Mary Nan, Peterson, Green Bay, 50 m lumber, [illegible] m shingles.
Schr Hannah Etty, Stewart, White Lake, 98 m lumber, 30 m shingles.
Schr Robt B Campbell, Howard, Grand Haven, [illegible] lumber, 200 m shingles.
Schr Maggie, Taylor, Grand Haven, [illegible] m shingles.
Schr Charlie Hibbard, Ingersoll, Amsterdam, [illegible] wood, 733 pork barrels.
Schr Fanny & Floy, Long, Sheboygan, 1,500 pork barrels and sundries.
Schr Owasco, McKee, Buffalo, 130 tons coal; from Clair, 140 m lumber.
Schr Arctic, Brown, Bay City, 1,800 brls salt, 20 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr Secco, Moor, Bay City, 2,500 brls salt.
Schr M. Mitchell, Rice, Bay City, 110 m lumber.
Schr Essex, Williams, Buffalo, 300 tons coal.
Schr D. R. Martin, Galligan, Grand Traverse, [illegible] lumber, 150 m pickets.
Schr E. P. Dorr, Childs, Buffalo, 1,700 brls salt.
Schr A. P. Rogers, Doyle, Buffalo, 2,600 brls salt.
Schr Peoria, Christianson, Grand Traverse, 150 m lumber and sundries.
Schr San Jacinto, Morgan, Buffalo, [illegible] tons coal.
Schr Fisher, Glaser, Grand Haven, 10 m lumber, [illegible] shingle bolts.
Schr Meridian, Smith, Grand Haven, 140 m lumber.
Schr H. L. Whitman, Wood, Erie, 325 tons coal.
Schr Cascade, Cherry, Goderich, 128 cds wood.
Schr Wm. F. Allen, Cleland, Penetanguishene, [illegible] lumber, 10 m lath.
Scow Union, Walsh, St. Joseph, 60 m lumber.

CLEARED

Prop Free State, Atwood, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn, [illegible] brls flour.

Miscellaneous.

Asthma Cured.

FREDTOWN, YATES COUNTY, N. Y., May [illegible]
Editors Rural New Yorker—Seeing an inquiry in the "Rural" for a cure for the distressing disease Asthma, I write to let the inquirer know what most cured me.

I have had the spasmodic asthma fifteen years, never found any medicine that would prevent the attack when it was coming on until I commenced using "Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma," [illegible] commenced taking this remedy eighteen months [illegible] have not had a severe paroxysm since.

"WHITCOMB'S REMEDY" has done [illegible] recommended. [illegible] SARAH [illegible]

Ex-President Martin Van Buren's sufferings in his last illness were greatly alleviated by the use of Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy, as proved by [illegible] our possession from his physician, and from [illegible] Buren himself expressing much gratification [illegible] results of its use.

Extract from the Life of Washington Irving, by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV, page 322:

"The doctor prescribed, as an experiment, [illegible] had been suggested by Dock. (C. W.) Holmes [illegible] late visit—" Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma, a teaspoonful [illegible] in a wine glass of water, to be taken every four hours.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, proprietors.
Sold by all Druggists.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN,
A LADY OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Who is Mrs. S. A. Allen?

As this question is often asked us, we will give a little history of her. Some twenty years ago a lady in New York City observed her hair was rapidly losing its natural color, and becoming gray, and disliking the idea of becoming gray, and equally averse to using any dye (knowing them injurious), concluded that she would try and find something that would restore her hair to its natural life color; and, by dint of study and perseverance, experimenting, she succeeded in finding that the articles she had compounded would not only restore the hair to its original color, but also render it pliable, and give it the natural moisture and gloss it should have. This was even more than she had hoped for, and, without the slightest intention of making a business of it, she was actually forced to commence making it for sale, by the urgent requests of persons of her acquaintance and others, whose acquaintances had informed of the remarkable change in her hair, calling at her residence to get the article; and she now probably does one of the largest cash businesses in the City of New York. Owing to the large demand from foreign countries, she has been obliged to establish a depot for the exclusive sale of her Hair Preparations in London, at [illegible] High Holborn. Principal Manufactory and Sales Office, 198 and 200 Greenwich street, New York.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing.

The Great Unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore gray hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, [illegible] complete without the Zylobalsamum or Hair Dressing. It cleanses the hair and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces.

The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

If your Hair is thin, try it! if scurfy, try it; if lustreless, try it; if none of these, try it; all who use it will preserve their hair through life.

CONVINCING TESTIMONY.
FROM
DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMEN.
Free-will Offerings for Regular Receipts.

High Praise.

REV. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y., [illegible] ing, " by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing [illegible] ed upon my head, and [illegible] ance. The same [illegible] become thin and [illegible] thought the beauty [illegible] handsomely thickened [illegible] pearance."

Renewed His Age.

REV. M. THATCHER, of New York, [illegible] says: "My age is [illegible] very gray, and [illegible] World's Hair [illegible] now my hair is [illegible] ceased to fall. "The Zylobalsamum I have found [illegible] agreeable hair dressing I ever used."

Valuable Testimony.

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass. [illegible] used, through the advice of [illegible] Allen's World's Hair Restorer [illegible] several months [illegible] faction. I AM NOW NEITHER BALD NOR GRAY [illegible] was dry and brittle [illegible] its earlier years."

For Children's Hair.

MRS. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. N. Clark, [illegible] Ohio, writes: "I have used your [illegible] children's hair. After trying [illegible] have no hesitation in [illegible] have ever used. [illegible] ance, and retains [illegible]

His Wife Approves.

REV. I. MOORE, late Agent [illegible] writes: "I have [illegible] Restorer and Hair Dressing [illegible] by my wife. [illegible] best preparation [illegible] CLARATION MANY [illegible]

High Approval. Mrs. S. A. Allen [illegible] ed a letter from [illegible] of numerous friends [illegible] A. ALLEN'S World's Hair [illegible] or Hair Dressing, and [illegible] which was gray [illegible] and new hair [illegible] complete without [illegible] sells them.

Sold by Druggists [illegible]
Nos. 198 and 200 Greenwich St., New York.

Special Notices.

Brooks's (Upham's) Hair Dye.
50 CENTS A BOX.

[illegible] than Dyes that sell for $1. NATURAL [illegible] BEAUTIFUL. WARRANTED [illegible] The article has been thoroughly tested by [illegible] CHILTON, of New York, and Prof. [illegible] of Philadelphia, who pronounces it free from [illegible] ingredients, and the material composing [illegible] the most delicate hair. Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers everywhere.

JNO. J. KROMER, Sole Proprietor,
[illegible] Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Drunkenness Cured.

The inebriate may now bid defiance to the tempting cup. Dr. Lane's antidote for strong drink is a certain cure for drunkenness. It creates a dislike for strong drink, and can be administered without the knowledge of the patient.

Descriptive circulars sent to any address. For sale by all respectable Druggists in the United States and Canada. Price $1 per box, or packages of six bottles [illegible].

JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent,
[illegible] Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Hand's Specific.

The oldest and most reliable medicine for the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Loss of Power, &c. This medicine has stood the test of thirty years, and has always proved a success. DR. HAND'S SPECIFIC is exhibited in the form of [illegible] made up of substances that have a specific effect on the generative organs. Most persons associate the idea of operations upon the bowels from taking any kind of pills. The Specific of Dr. Hand is not in the shape of an evacuating medicine. Its medicinal virtues are expended entirely upon the impaired regenerative organs. The pills are not unpleasant to the taste, and many persons masticate them with impunity, before swallowing them, which plan we would always recommend, as affording the speediest way to get the effect of the remedy. Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent,
[illegible] Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the Prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, King's County, New York.

DR. BIGELOW.
Confidential Physician,

Can be consulted at his office, 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, Chicago, [illegible] a block from the Postoffice, on all Chronic Diseases, and Diseases of a private and delicate nature to both sexes, which he treats with unparalleled success. [illegible] separate, where Ladies and Gentlemen can consult the Doctor with the strictest privacy. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. Communications confidential. Consultation free. Address Postoffice Box 154. Inclose two stamps and [illegible] his Guide to Health.

Dr. James.

[illegible] of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, now permanently located at 86 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois, Specialist in the treatment of OLD CHRONIC MERCURIAL, SCROFULOUS and all kinds of BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES AND DISORDERS, OF A CONTAGIOUS VENEREAL CHARACTER, cures them without resorting to Mercurial remedies, POTASSII, arsenic or any poison, but with a NEUTRALIZER, a POSITIVE CURE for all humors and blood poisons. ORGANIC WEAKNESS, such as Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal and Diurnal Emissions, brought on by abuse of the system, early indiscretions, excess or entailed hereditarily, causing loss of memory, confusion, depression, dimness, and oftentimes insanity, with other deplorable trains of symptoms, treated and radically cured by an infallible method, saving much time and expense. Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Stricture and all diseases peculiar to the sexes, of a private nature, radically cured. [illegible] of the MOST HORRIBLE CLASS, where [illegible] Dr. James' Office and Parlors are at [illegible] Randolph, between State and Dearborn streets. Office open from 9 a. m. until 8 p. m. Consultations [illegible].

Notice to Officers.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY COMMANDER, CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 30, 1864.
General Orders No. 2.
The attention of all the officers arriving in the City of Chicago, who are not on duty in said city, and who intend remaining within its limits twenty-four hours, is directed to the following order:
HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1864.
General Orders No. 36.
I. The attention of officers arriving within the limits of this Department, is respectfully called to Army Regulations requiring them to report change of station, or arrival at any Post.
II. Officers remaining twenty four hours within the limits of this Department will report to the nearest Military headquarters and register name and rank, nature of their duties, and by what authority they are absent from their commands.
III. Officers arriving at Cincinnati will report to these headquarters, 111 West Fourth street.
By command of Maj. Gen. J. Hooker.
C. H. POTTER, A. A. Gen.
II. Officers arriving at Chicago, Ill., will report at the office of the U. S. Military Commander, 96 Washington street.
III. All United States soldiers in the City of Chicago, or in the vicinity of said city, who are not under treatment in a United States hospital, or have not an approved furlough, will report forthwith to the Military Commander in said city without delay, or will be considered deserters.
JAMES C. STRONG, Col. 15th V. R. C.,
Mil. Comdr. & Mil. Pro. Mar.

Eye and Ear.

DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, Throat and Lungs, are successfully treated on rational and philosophical system of medical practice by Dr. D. MACRAE. No payment will be required until the patient is cured. Dr. MACRAE is an established practitioner in this city for fourteen years. Office at [illegible] Clark-st., Chicago. P. O. Box 1033. [illegible] D. late Surgeon U. S. Army.

Calf Creek Oil Company.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CALF CREEK
OIL COMPANY,
OF
WEST VIRGINIA.

Capital Stock .... $1,000,000.

100,000 Shares, par value $10 per Share.
Subscription Price, $2.50 per Share.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:
President, JAMES M'CUTCHEON.
Treasurer and Sec'y, WM. BRICE.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES M'CUTCHEON, of McCutcheon & Collins.
HUGH CRAIG, of H. Craig & Co.
WILLIAM BRICE, of Brice & Co.
J. J. ADAMS.
HENRY C. BUTCHER, of Washington, Butcher & Son.
GEORGE M'FADDEN.
N. H. GRAHAM, of N. H. Graham & Co.

Reserved Working Capital, $40,000.

The Lands of this Company are located in Pleasant County, West Virginia, and have been selected with the greatest possible care, and with especial reference to their oil value. [illegible]

R. S. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
[illegible] SOUTH WATER ST.

Special Notices.

[illegible]

Dr. Bond's Specific.

[illegible]

Colgate's Honey Soap.

[illegible]

To Consumptives.

[illegible]

Notice to Officers.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY COMMANDER, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 30, 1864. [illegible]

Eye and Ear.

DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, [illegible]

Calf Creek Oil Company.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CALF CREEK

OIL COMPANY,

OF

WEST VIRGINIA.

Capital Stock - - - - $1,000,000.

[illegible]

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing. [illegible]

The Great Unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

[illegible]

Reserved Working Capital, $40,000.

[illegible]

CONVINCING TESTIMONY.

[illegible]

Renewed His Age.

[illegible]

Valuable Testimony.

[illegible]

For Children's Hair.

[illegible]

His Wife Approves.

[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
Southwest corner of Lake and Clark sts.
CAPITAL paid in - - - - $500,000.
E. AIKEN, President.
SAM'L M. NICKERSON, Vice Pres't.
E. E. BRAINERD, Cashier.

Commission Merchants.

PRATT & CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.,
Wholesale Dealers in
HARDWARE,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Foundry Pig Iron, Bar Iron, assorted Hammered Horse Shoe Iron, Norway Nail Rods, Cut Nails and Railroad Spikes. no11-w980-3m

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, '64.
The undersigned have formed a co-partnership in this city for the purpose of transacting a General Commission and Produce Business
Under the name of
HENING, FLINT & PEARCE.
Our long experience in the selling of Western Produce, will, we think, enable us to render satisfactory sales of all property placed in our hands. We are prepared to make advances upon property consigned to our address.
ROBERT M. HENING,
T. J. S. FLINT,
ALBERT PEARCE,
C. C. WINANS.
no15-w290-3m

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Give special attention to the sale of
Grain, Flour, Dressed Hogs, Provisions, Butter, Hides, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE—261 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
no15-w786-1m

Business Cards.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a co-partnership under the name of
BRAINERD, IVES & CO.,
For the transaction of a general Commission and Produce Business.
Cash advances made on shipments to New York and other points. Office 2 South Water street, (up stairs.)
G. R. BRAINERD,
G. A. IVES,
D. G. BROWN.
Chicago, Oct. 1, 1864. oc1-180-3m

GREGG & HUGHES,
Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers,
No. 15 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.
RICHARD GREGG, Late of Peoria. [no7-4602-3m] W. T. HUGHES, Chicago.

Clothing.

139 DUANE STREET,
NEW YORK.
JOHN T. MARTIN'S SON & CO.,
Successors to
MARTIN & BROS.,
(Formerly of St. Louis and Chicago,)
Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of
CLOTHING!
no4-w479-3m

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
32 Lake-St, Chicago, Illinois.
ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN
PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, BURNING OILS, KEROSENE, SOAPMAKERS' STOCK, MANUFACTURERS' GOODS, &c.,
Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.
J. H. REED, 174 Pearl street, N. Y.
H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago. se28-m705-1t

Coal.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
CHICAGO, Sept. 26th, 1864.
The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, and Shamokin Coal Company of Pennsylvania, can now supply families, brewers, bakers and country dealers, with Lump, Large Egg, Small Egg, Range and Chestnut Coal, by the single ton or cargo, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Also Lehigh, Blossburgh, Briar Hill, Erie, Chippewa, Mineral Ridge and Illinois Coals.
Offices, 22 South Market street, 282 East Madison street, and 188 South Clark street, north of the C. B. & Q. Railroad Crossing. Post Office Box 4157.
se21-w920-90ts ROBERT LAW.

Beware of It.

A BASE IMITATION OF MY PATENT PARCHMENT COPYING PAPER is now being offered to the public.
BEWARE OF IT!
It is so rotten that when dampened for copying it will hardly hold together by its own weight. Be sure to ask stationers for the genuine.
WILLIAM MANN,
no4-w987-2mis 43 South Fourth st., Philadelphia.

Financial.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, No. 8 Wall street, New York, Nov. 14th, 1864.—A semi-annual dividend of
THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT
Has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this company, payable (less the government tax) at this office, on and after the first of December next, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 26th instant, at which time the transfer books for the Preferred Stock will be closed, to be re-opened on the 1st of December.
no23-w721-12t JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

Patent Radiator.

SAVE YOUR FUEL.
BUY
HYZER'S PATENT RADIATOR,
An improvement on stove pipe and damper that actually saves one-third fuel more than anything ever yet invented, with double the heat, for sale and exhibition at J. S. BALDWIN'S, 212 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
P. O. Box 125. JOHN B. DILLON.
no26-w835-2wis

Veterinary Surgery.

VETERINARY SURGERY.
Dr. J. McDONNELL, Veterinary Surgeon, M. R. V. C. I.
Professor of VETERINARY MEDICINE and SURGERY, ex-assistant Surgeon to PROFESSOR FERGUSON VETERINARY SURGEON to the Queen of England. All diseases incidental to the Horse, Ox and Dog treated on scientific principles.
Office and Infirmary at Boyington's Livery Stable, 92 State street. no27-a54-1w

Laborers Supplied.

SKILLED GARDENERS,
GOOD FARM LABORERS and MECHANICS,
OF EVERY KIND,
SUPPLIED TO ORDER.
The AMERICAN EMIGRANT COMPANY, set in operation to carry into effect the late act of Congress to "encourage immigration," is now prepared to supply orders for all grades of labor, skilled and unskilled, having established a complete system of agencies throughout Europe, to accomplish this object.
The Company is now sending out special agents to select and bring out to this country a superior class of Farm Hands and Gardeners for the Western States. Pamphlets containing all necessary information will be forwarded on application to
JOHN WILLIAMS,
General Agent for Emigration,
no26-w487-201 3dp 3 Bowling Green, New York.

Copartnership.

NEW FIRM.
SHORTALL & HOARD,
Office, No. 10 Larmon Block.
The old firm of JOHN G. SHORTALL & CO. having been terminated by mutual consent, the undersigned hereby notify the public that the business of making ABSTRACTS AND EXAMINATIONS OF TITLE to all the REAL ESTATE in the City of Chicago, and Cook County, will be continued as heretofore, by them, under the name and firm of SHORTALL & HOARD.
JOHN G. SHORTALL. LOUIS D. HOARD.
no30-a178-1w

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—I have this day associated with me in my general business,
DANIEL W. SMEAD, Esq.
Late of St. Louis. The name and style of our firm is
TAYLOR & SMEAD.
JOHN B. TAYLOR.
PACKING AND STORAGE.—We have taken three of the large Packing Houses and Stores, lately occupied by Messrs. Leland & Mixer and B. F. Quimby & Co., and are prepared to pack 15,000 or 20,000 hogs on commission. Will render lard and do cure Mess beef manner. Also to inspect and overhaul pork, beef and provisions promptly.
STORAGE room for a large amount of property bulk meats, &c., on "Chicago Dock Co.'s terms."
Our Mr. Taylor being one of the Board of Trade Provision Inspectors, will be on hand to attend to all Provision Inspection as usual. First-class Inspectors furnished on call.
SALES AND PURCHASES ATTENDED TO ON 'CHANGE.
TAYLOR & SMEAD.
Our office in buildings opposite Michigan Central Railroad depot.
CHICAGO, Nov. 21, 1864. no25-w789-14t

Northwestern Bank.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
WASHINGTON, August 30, 1864.
Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds and to provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all of the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this thirtieth day of August, 1864.
[Gov't seal.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

To Printers.

TO PRINTERS OR PUBLISHERS, or any community needing the same. The undersigned, being an editor and first-class practical printer, wishes to locate somewhere in the West, where a good Union paper is needed, either daily or weekly, and where a liberal community feel interest enough in such an enterprise to assist in its support, or he will buy a concern on easy terms. Address J. C. S., Box 178, Bushnell, Ills. no26-a81-7t

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Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1864.

SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION

Gov. Brown Cut Off from the Rebels.

DETAILED MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

Matters at Augusta.

ANOTHER GEORGIA GOVERNOR IN THE FIELD—BROWN CUT OFF FROM THE ARMY.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 21, 1864.

1. His Excellency, Governor Joseph E. Brown, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the State, being cut off from that portion of the State east of the Oconee river, by the interposition of a hostile army, it becomes my duty, as President of the Senate and ex-officio Governor during the disability of the Governor, to assume command of all that part of the State thus left without the jurisdiction of the Governor; and, as the prompt and faithful execution of the recent act of the Legislature, providing for a levy *en masse* of the arms-bearing people of the State, is of vital importance, I do therefore issue this order, revoking so much of Governor Brown's proclamation as provides for the reporting of all the troops raised under it to Major General G. W. Smith, and do order that the men in all the counties east of the Oconee river (except such as may be already reported to Major General Wayne) report immediately to me at this place, when arms and equipments will be issued by the proper officers.

2. The aids-de-camp in the districts east of the Oconee river will proceed at once to send on to this place all men liable to service under the aforesaid act.

3. A medical board will be established at this place for the examination of all men whose fitness for service may be considered by the aids-de-camp as doubtful.

4. *The emergency is such that a delay even of a single day will in no case be permitted*—all must be sent forward at once.

A. R. WRIGHT,
President of the Senate and ex-officio Governor during the disability of Gov. Brown.

REBEL GENERALS IN AUGUSTA.

[From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov. 23.]

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston is now in our city. Gen. Beauregard is expected to-morrow.

Brig. Gen. Wright and staff, Brig. Gen. Chesnut and staff, Brig. Gen. Blanchard and staff, and Brig. Gen. Gartrell and staff, are at present in our city.

WADE HAMPTON IN THE GEORGIA FIELD.

[From the Augusta Chronicle and Sent., Nov. 25.]

The following dispatch was received in this city yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS, CAVALRY, Nov. 24, 1864.

To Commanding officers, Augusta:

Please insert the following dispatch in all the newspapers in Augusta:

All men of my command now in Georgia will rendezvous at Augusta, and those in South Carolina at Columbia, and wait orders.

WADE HAMPTON, Maj. Gen.

A PORTION OF HAMPTON'S CAVALRY ALREADY AT AUGUSTA.

[From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov. 23.]

Our citizens were gratified last evening by seeing among the troops arriving in our city a portion of Hampton's splendid cavalry from Virginia.

HAMPTON ON HAND.

[From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 26.]

This great hero of the saddle has published an order for all men of his command in Georgia to rendezvous immediately at Augusta, and those in South Carolina at Columbia.

BRAGG MOVING TEN THOUSAND MEN FROM WILMINGTON TO AUGUSTA.

[From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, November 24.]

It will be seen from a dispatch in another column that *General Bragg has left Wilmington with reinforcements for this place*. These, we are told, number *about ten thousand*. These, in addition to those who started for Augusta from another section on Saturday, will make quite a formidable array.

[From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 26.]

We perceive, too, that General Bragg is *en route* for Augusta with a heavy force. These, with the forces already on hand, are likely to give the Yankee General Sherman his hands full, and make him regret for life that he ever undertook a journey through Georgia.

REINFORCEMENTS ARE CONSTANTLY ARRIVING AT AUGUSTA.

[From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov. 24.]

Reinforcements are constantly arriving in our city. The air respones to the shriek of the engine whistle day and night. The soldiers appear to be in excellent spirits and to enjoy the prospect of a fight ahead. The gloom which overspread our city a short time since has disappeared entirely. Everything wears a cheerful aspect.

REINFORCEMENTS EXPECTED FROM LORD ISLAND.

[From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, November 23.]

We understand from reliable authority that large reinforcements are expected in this city this evening from Lord Island.

WHEELER AT AN UNMENTIONABLE POINT.

[From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov. 23.]

Wheeler, with many thousand men, has intercepted the enemy at a point at present unmentionable and is giving them no rest night or day.

A LARGE CAVALRY FORCE IN SHERMAN'S REAR.

[From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov. 23.]

Prisoners captured from the enemy on the Georgia road state that the intention of Sherman was to avoid Augusta and strike Macon propably—Savannah certainly. Atlanta is now in our possession. A strong force of cavalry is following Sherman, and it is not impossible that the invincible Forrest—Sherman's evil genius—may ere long hang like a wolf on his rear and flanks.

THE GREAT COMMERCIAL CENTER OF THE CONFEDERACY A VAST MILITARY CAMP.

[From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov. 24.]

Augusta, a few days since the great commercial center of the Confederacy, now has the appearance of a vast military camp. The stores are being closed and their owners are shouldering their muskets. Our streets are enlivened with the sound of instrumental and martial music and the tramp of soldiery. Everything betokens a united and determined purpose of resistance.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR—EVERYBODY INTO THE TRENCHES.

Every resident of the city of Augusta capable of bearing arms is hereby required to report himself to Gen. Fry, headquarters, this (Tuesday), by four o'clock p. m. Merchants, business men and citizens of all classes, refugees, and all in our midst, of every age capable of rendering service, are required to report that they may be assigned to companies for the defense of our city against the enemy now rapidly approaching.

Let none hang back or falter in this hour of trial. Let our homes and hearthstones be the watchword to summon our entire people to the rescue, and let him who would hesitate find no countenance or sympathy from any source. The crisis is upon us, the tocsin is sounded, and it behooves every man worthy of living or dying a freeman, to do his duty to himself, his country, his posterity, and his God.

R. H. MAY, Mayor.

AUGUSTA TO BE DEFENDED TO THE LAST.

[From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov. 23.]

Of one thing at least our people may rest assured, and that is that Augusta will be defended to the last extremity. The force to make that defence stubborn and successful will be at hand and are now gathering like the clans of Roderick Dhu. Gen. Fry is progressing with most commendable energy, and Gen. Wright's prompt action is above all praise. Let Georgians rally to the support of the authorities and all will be well.

IMPRESSING NEGROES TO WORK ON THE AUGUSTA WORKS.

FIVE THOUSAND NEGROES WANTED.

OFFICE OF IMPRESSMENT FOR DISTRICT OF AUGUSTA,
AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 24, 1864.

I am ordered by Brigadier General Fry to call on the patriotic planters of the counties of Richmond, Columbia, Warren, Jefferson, Glascock, Scriven and Burke, also the district of Edgefield, South Carolina, to send forward all their able bodied negro men to these headquarters to work on the fortifications around this city. This being done promptly the work will be impregnable to all Yankee armies.

A receipt and bond will be given for all negroes so surrendered, with valuation, and they will be well taken care of and returned to their owners in time for the planting season.

It is confidently hoped that all planters and citizens who may have negroes will act promptly in this matter, and the completion of the work will be speedily accomplished.

Planters will please send with their negroes such spades, shovels, axes and picks as they have, and for which they will be paid.

Planters will have the privilege of appointing their own overseers where they have squads of thirty or more negroes.

Overseers will be allowed $5 per day and rations and transportation.

C. L. SAYRE,
Major and Agent of Impressment District of Augusta.

[From the New York Times.]

SAVANNAH RIVER, Georgia,
Sunday Nov. 27, 1864.

We are scarcely less excited here on the question of Gen. Sherman's movement than the rebels themselves, and we know that they are stirred as they never have been before at the boldness of his advance. The Savannah journals are not brought to us now until after they are two days old, for fear that we shall be too highly elated at the strait in which the Confederacy finds itself. The last authentic information from the rebels tells us that Sherman is advancing in three columns, with a force estimated at 60,000 men, at least one-half of whom are cavalry and mounted infantry. The public buildings of Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia, have been burnt, and the Legislature, being in session at the time of Sherman's advance force entering the town, adjourned in confusion, some of the members paying as high as one thousand dollars for transportation a distance of eight miles. You are able to form an idea of the reign of terror that now obtains in Georgia and South Carolina, from the files of newspapers which I forward. A levy en masse has been ordered, and Beauregard is in command of the troops. There seems to be most perturbation because Sherman has shrouded his objective point in mystery, by sending out immense bands of mounted men to ravage the country on the flanks of his main columns. On Monday last he was at Gordon, with artillery, about fifteen miles from Milledgeville, and had fortified the Georgia Central Railroad between Gordon and Griswoldville, cutting off 2,500 of our prisoners that were to have been brought up from Camp Sumter, at Andersonville. To impede his progress, the bridges over the Oconee river have been destroyed and the country devastated in his front, so that he shall be unable to subsist upon it. The roads have been to a great extent rendered impassable by felled trees and pitfalls, and the rebels claim that during the past three days the progress of the Union troops eastward has not exceeded six miles. They also claim that their cavalry are picking up large numbers of our stragglers, by dashing on our rear and flanks. From all that I can learn, I believe Sherman's main body to be within 125 miles of Savannah, with nothing to oppose him save the militia and such other unorganized forces as the emergency has brought together, and that the chances of his reaching the seaboard are at present altogether in his favor. Should he be delayed, by artificial obstructions of the road, long enough for Lee to detach a part of his army to confront him, Grant in that case would be able to drive the rebels out of Virginia, and Sherman would doubtless find a mode of retreat, from the heart of rebeldom, southwestwardly to Mobile. A tremendously bold game is in progress on the military chessboard, and it is easy to see that the enemy believe it to be in our hands.

H. J. W.

SINKING OF THE FLORIDA.

Full Particulars of the Collision.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the N. Y. *World* gives the following particulars of the sinking of the pirate Florida:

On the 18th instant the Florida, then lying at anchor in Hampton Roads, was ordered by the Navy Department to be taken up the James river and anchored under the guns of the ram Atlanta, off Newport News. She was commanded by Acting Master Jonathan Baker, who had a crew of ten men, and there were besides Third Assistant Engineer Lannan, an Acting Ensign, and four firemen.

On the 19th the Florida went to Norfolk to coal, and just before starting was run into by the transport steamer Alliance and very seriously damaged. The transport struck her on her bow, knocking off her head-chains and booms, and otherwise injuring her. She was in very bad condition when captured, and all the time since her arrival here she has leaked so badly as to keep the steam-pump engaged continually. The collision with the Alliance greatly increased the volume of the water which constantly poured into her, causing her to fill at the rate of eight inches an hour. On the arrival of the Florida at Newport News an additional pump was secured from the Atlanta, and the two were kept uninterruptedly at work. The position of the vessel was about half a mile from the shore and three quarters of a mile below the Atlanta. Here she had remained since the 20th. A very strict watch had been kept day and night, as it was supposed that measures might be taken by the rebels to attempt her destruction from the shore.

About 9 o'clock on Sunday evening, one of the pumps on board suddenly gave out, throwing an additional burden upon the remaining one, though the water was for a time apparently kept down as before. At 12½ o'clock Mr. Baker inspected the pump, and observing that the water was not then gaining, retired. An hour afterwards the engineer in charge reported to him that he could not keep the vessel clear, and that the water was gaining constantly. The commander immediately called all hands, the deck pumps were rigged, and they commenced bailing actively. The Atlanta was also signalled without delay, and two boats' crews were hurried from the ram to the aid of the sinking vessel. before they arrived, however, the water had risen considerably above the fire-room floor, so that it was found necessary to put the fires out. The pump engine was thus stopped, and the water kept pouring in at a fearful rate. It was impossible, at any time after it was found the ill-fated ship was sinking, to move her toward the shore, as there was but seven pounds pressure of steam—just sufficient to work the pumps. Neither were there means at hand for towing her ashore. From the fact that the boilers of the Florida were constructed for burning soft coal, and there was only hard coal on board, it took, under any circumstances, a long time to get up sufficient steam to work her engines.

In a few minutes after sending the two boats to the Florida, Capt. Woodward, of the Atlanta, came himself on board to see what could be done to keep her afloat. But it was apparent that she must soon sink, and the men were ordered to save their effects, and prepare to leave her to her fate. The Florida kept rapidly filling, so that at 7 o'clock the water was a foot above the berth deck.

At the same time that Mr. Baker signaled the Atlanta he sent a telegraphic message to Admiral Porter at this place that the Florida was sinking. The Admiral immediately ordered the tug Page to steam up to the Florida, and tow her into shoal water toward the shore. The tug came alongside at 7:15, but the Florida was by this time so near sinking that it was deemed dangerous to attach it, as in going down she would take the tug along with her. A few minutes after, with eight feet of water in her, she careened over and disappeared stern foremost. Mr. Baker and Capt. Woodward remained alongside in the tug until she went under.

The Florida had all her guns and everything on board, just as when she was captured. The cause of her sinking is considered undoubtedly to be the collision with the transport steamer, and it is supposed that the Government will call upon the owner of that vessel for damages.

The New Incendiary Shells.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE JAMES,
NEAR RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 26, '64.

The day before yesterday some highly interesting experiments were made from Fort Brady, at the left of our lines on this side of the James, with an incendiary shell which, I believe, bears the name of its inventor, Mr. A. Berney, of the Greek fire notoriety. One hundred pound shells were fired from our battery, under charge of Capt. H. H. Pierce, of the First Conn. Artillery. Five frame houses, distance near a mile, were successively fired and burned to the ground. The cellar of one of these had, it appeared, been used as a sort of magazine, as shells exploded extensively during its conflagration.

To-day another trial was undertaken, or rather was to have been undertaken had not our parapets been all down and some changes going on at the fort rendered it undesirable to provoke too protracted a fire from the rebel batteries across the James upon Fort Brady. A few ordinary shells were sent over to the "Johnnies," however, with the compliments of Capt. Pierce, and one of the incendiary fellows was exploded in close proximity to a large house in the rebel lines in full view of our battery, but not near enough to it to accomplish its ignition. We succeeded, however, in drawing the fire from all of the three batteries which the rebels have been so busily engaged in planting across the James for some weeks past, twelve guns in all, and they poured the shell very lively for near two hours into Fort Brady. We have elicited this fact, that they have 7 and 8-inch guns, 10-inch columbiads and Whitworth guns mounted over there, and that is about all, except that we can fire any building or collection of buildings which is within range of our guns. In this connection it is interesting to state that every house in Petersburg lies in easy reach of our works, and that we also possess guns which are able, from our advanced position, to reach the very heart of the city of Richmond. It will thus be seen what we can do, and it may be my province hereafter to state either what we will do or have already done toward causing the rebels to feel the hardships of war.

The rebels have had a number of their most experienced sharpshooters perambulating their lines for some time past, armed with some captured guns of ours, for the purpose of discovering Gen. Butler in one of his rides along the lines, and at some time shooting him—knowing this from undoubted testimony. Gen. Lee was yesterday seen on the parapet of Fort Gilmer from our own Fort Burnham (Harrison), and could have been treated to the same entertainment which he has not only sanctioned, but actually is pursuing toward Gen. Butler; but no such cowardly act would be allowed by Gen. Butler with reference to Gen. Lee. Will the Richmond papers please determine which is the "Beast" and which is the "humane and Christian gentleman?"

Not that Man, but Another Man.

The telegraphic dispatches in relation to the English "Peace Manifesto," say that it was brought to this country by Joseph Parker. This is a mistake. The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary was Joseph Barker, somewhat notorious in this country years ago as an infidel lecturer and controversialist. Mr. Barker has been "everything by turns, and nothing long." He first appeared before the English people as a Wesleyan Methodist preacher. He then took up the Unitarian doctrine. From that belief he turned to the doctrines of infidelity, and became a shining light among the American free thinkers. His debate in this city with the Rev. Dr. Berg, some years ago, upon the authority of the Bible and the Doctrines of Christianity, will be remembered by our citizens. During his residence in this country, Barker was also an ultra Abolitionist, and his denunciations of slavery were as bitter as those of Wendell Phillips and Wm Loyd Garrison. After having enjoyed a wide celebrity among the "Friends of Reason," and having gone through the country lecturing upon Slavery and Christianity as "twin barbarians," Barker fell from grace even among his admirers. After a life of Western adventure he went back to England, where he was again "converted" to Christianity and became a dissenting preacher. At the breaking out of the rebellion he took up the defense of slavery with a vehemence as strong as that which he had once used in denouncing it. He became an itinerant lecturer employed by the "Southern Independence Association" to disseminate secession doctrines among the English people. He now appears as the ambassador from his masters with this "peace petition." Barker is a good speaker and able in debate, but he is a man utterly devoid of principle. Such a fellow seems to be a proper tool for the English secessionists, to whom an unscrupulous creature who possesses talent but no honesty may be made very useful.

Houses Scarce in Washington.

The Washington *Chronicle* says:

"The need of dwellings in the city of Washington is great; the population is constantly on the increase, and already the exorbitant rentals charged for all classes of habitations compel the tenants to sub-let their premises to an extent seldom approximated by larger cities further north. A few facts speak for themselves. On Massachusetts avenue a gentleman put up two buildings under one roof, which, at the present high rates of materials, did not cost over $3000. They have rented for sixty dollars per month.

"A gentleman purchased a frame house with lot for fourteen hundred dollars, which he immediately let to a responsible tenant for one hundred and fifty dollars per month. There are hundreds of cabins erected in the suburbs of the city, not more than ten feet square, some of them having but one room, which rent for from twenty to thirty dollars per month, and the worst feature in the case is, that more persons complain because neither house nor apartments can be had at any price, rather than at the high price they have to pay for them. A notable instance illustrates the present condition of affairs in this regard: Two months ago we conversed with a gentleman who was erecting a row of fine dwellings on speculation. He said he intended to sell each house for $5,000, and was then rather doubtful of obtaining so large a sum. To-day they are not quite finished, but are all sold at $7,000 each."

☞ The Pekin *Gazette* publishes a report from the Chinese Government on the extinction of the rebellion, which ends with the following words:

"It is therefore most needful that thanks be offered to the gods for their assistance. Wherefore the Board of Rites is directed to examine into the service rendered by the different gods, and to report to us.

Proceedings at the Dedication of Mt. Union College—Mr. Chase's Oration.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

A large and appreciative audience having assembled on the 1st inst. in the new and magnificent edifice of Mt. Union College, the meeting was called to order by Rev. O. N. Hartshorn, L L D, President of the College, and the organization was perfected by electing Col. Harris, editor of the Ohio *Farmer*, President, Col. S. C. Porter, Col. Wm. Stedman, Col. E. Ball and Judge Ambler, Vice-Presidents, and J. T. Brooks, Esq., Hon. J. K. Runkenbrod and Prof. I. O. Chapman, Secretaries. After music by the Mt. Union Choir, and prayer by Rev. Dr. Reid, of Cincinnati, Hon. S. P. Chase was introduced and proceeded to deliver a very appropriate and truly masterly oration, in a manner eloquently impressive. His theme involved the nature, means and value of education, and its importance to the preservation and prosperity of our country. He traced the remote causes of the insane and fiendish rebellion in our country to the radical defects in Southern education. He demonstrated that our free and republican institutions could not prosper nor long exist without fondly cherishing and liberally supporting our common schools and colleges. He argued at length the paramount claims of science and higher education, and that every boy and girl of the land without distinction, is justly and equally entitled to thorough primary and collegiate instruction in the same schools at the expense of the State and that, under the fostering patronage of the Christian Church. More than one third of the aggregate endowment funds of all the Colleges of Ohio were obtained last year, while quelling rebels and nobly sustaining our free institutions. The speaker then compared the relative objects, growth, and usefulness of American and European colleges, and closed by referring to the history, character and success of Mt. Vernon College, and by invoking upon its brightening future the continued munificence of an appreciating public, and the protection of an All-wise Providence.

The meeting took a recess until evening, when the people reassembled to hear addresses from Rev. J. M. Reed, D.D., editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, and late President of Geneva College, N. Y., and from Hon E. E. White, A. M. State School Commissioner, of Ohio. At the close of these addresses, which were of a very high order and delivered with a marked and happy effect, the religious dedicatory services appropriate to this rejuvenating occasion were conducted by Rev. Dr. Reid, and the benediction pronounced by Rev. J. N. Baird, D. D., of the Pittsburg Conference. During the interim of the afternoon and evening addresses, Rev. John McCarty, the college agent, sold scholarships amounting to between three and four thousand dollars; besides the reception of some very acceptable donations. The college is located in a very moral, healthy and enterprising community near Alliance, and is now engaged in securing a permanent endowment of $100,000, and has already received amounts indicating entire success.

S. D. HARRIS, President,
J. O. CHAPMAN, Sec'y,
MT. UNION, Ohio, Dec. 2d, 1864.

ILLNESS OF RICHARD HILDRETH, THE HISTORIAN.—The Paris correspondence of the New York *Herald* has the following paragraph:

"The friends of Mr. Richard Hildreth, well known in literary and artistic circles in the United States, will regret to hear that he has become hopelessly insane. Upon the accession of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Hildreth—then in a very bad state of health—was appointed to the Consulate of Trieste, which position he still holds. His disease, softening of the brain, superinduced by excessive literary labor, has been gradually progressing for some years, until at length his intellect has been dethroned."

U. S. Christian Commission.

The Northwestern Branch of the Christian Commission acknowledges the receipt of the following additional donations since the last published acknowledgments:—

Presbyterian Church, Somers, Wis., $13.60; Camp Roberts, Dubuque, by N. O. Ryder, Esq., $50; exhibition at Rock Island, by R. Crampton, Esq., $20; Aid Society at River Falls, Wis., by E. M. D. Pillsbury, $16.60; meeting at Mineral Point, Wis., by B. F. Jacobs, Esq., $105.75; meeting at Pecatonica, Ill., in part, by B. F. Jacobs, $150; additional from Lockport, Ill., by Rev. A. L. Riggs, $5; Sabbath School at Udina, Ill., by A. Merrill, Esq., $32.70; R. R. Turner, delegate, returned part of expense money, $19; Congregational Church, Sioux City, by Rev. M. Tingley, $15.35; [illegible]

Grand total, [illegible]

Send all remittances to [illegible], Treasurer, P. O. Box 6, [illegible] Secretary, [illegible] No. 109 Clark [illegible]

DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.

Will cure Catarrh,
Will cure cold in the head.
Will cure an offensive breath.
Will cure pain in the head.
Will cure ulceration of the nose.
Will restore the sense of hearing.
Will restore the sense of smell.
Will restore the sense of sight.
Will restore the sense of taste.
Will restore the voice.

WHEN CAUSED BY
CATARRH.

Catarrh Snuff an Injury,
As is now admitted by all informed, causing irritation and inflammation of the mucous membrane, while the
LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY
Gently and gradually removes all unnatural incrustations and deposits, restoring the diseased membrane to its normal condition.

A Single Bottle will last a Month.
TO BE USED THREE TIMES A DAY.

CURE WARRANTED
If directions are followed.

☞ Call for a circular describing all symptoms. ☜

DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Chicago, Illinois.
☞ Laboratory at Freeport, Illinois.

GENERAL AGENTS:
JOHN D. PARK.........Cincinnati, Ohio
WM. JOHNSON.........Detroit, Mich
And sold in Chicago at wholesale by LORD & SMITH, BURNHAM & VAN SHAACK, FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, H. SCOVIL, W. D. HARRIS & CO., SMITH & DWYER, J. H. REED & CO., C. G. SMITH, GALE BROS., and at retail by Druggists everywhere. de6-a613-6m TU-TH&SA

Petroleum.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Capital Stock, - - - $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription Price $5 per share.
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.
OFFICERS:
HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.
Books are open for subscription at the office of the Company, No. 24 Empire Building, 71 Broadway, N. Y. The lands of the Company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well known localities "the McElhenny farm, the two Mc Clintock farms" and other improved and valuable working territories, including over Two Thousand acres of the best Oil Territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under progress of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.
Address the Company, P. O. Box 5393, New York.
no1-v290-3m

Furniture Polish.

NEW INVENTION.—H. Von Elsner's Aromatic Polish, for pianos and furniture—a highly recommended new invention, will not only clean, but gives a durable new polish to every object to be polished. MANN & DYCHE, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, sole agents for Chicago. no29-a126-7t

Legal Notices.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—John R. Allen, against Warren Mitchell &c., in Chancery No. 18,226.

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court rendered in the above cause, the undersigned or one of us, will, on THURSDAY, December 22, 1864, about the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, in the city of Louisville, State of Kentucky, on a credit of 6, 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36 months, the property in pleadings mentioned, viz: A parcel of Land, with the improvements thereon bounded thus: Beginning at the southern side of the Louisville and Shelbyville turnpike road, at the southeast corner of Earnest's lot: thence with said road N. 56¼ E. 120 feet; N. 64 E. 29 feet, due east 33 feet, S. 60, E. 270 feet to a corner of Owen and Swings; thence with their line N. 15, W. 179½ feet to said Earnest's corner, near the Creek; thence with his line N. 8, W. 283 feet to the beginning.

Also another lot bounded thus: Beginning at the east side of Main street on the Shelbyville turnpike road at the corner of a lot bought by John Seibal from M. Butterweck; thence north with said Main street or Shelbyville turnpike the road 80 feet; thence east — feet to Beargrass Creek; thence south along said creek to the north corner of a lot formerly owned by Seibal 80 feet; thence west along the line of said lot to the beginning, and being the property known as Armstrong & Co.'s soap and candle factory; and also all the machinery of every kind and description contained in or connected with said factory; also a large lot of moveable articles used in said factory, consisting in part of kettles, tanks, pans, frames, racks, engines, moulds, wagons, horses, carts, office furniture, &c., &c. Such detached articles will be sold on a credit of three months for sums over $30, and for cash for sums of $30 and under.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

THOMAS A. MORGAN,
Marshal Lou. Chancery Court.
N. BEAL GANTT, Deputy.
Louisville, Ky., Dec. 2, 1864. de5-a581

General Notices.

AGAIN IN THE FIELD.
A GLORIOUS ROMANCE BY
COUSIN MAY CARLETON,
(MISS M. A. EARLIE,)
ENTITLED,
"MIRIAM;
OR,
THE BRIDE OF LAUREL HILL."
Opens in
THE NEW YORK MERCURY
OF DECEMBER 10TH,
Which is now ready for delivery at every news-depot in America. This is the most delicious story of the present year, and will add largely to the popularity of its gifted author. de5-a560-3td&1tw

CONFIDENTIAL. PRIVATE MATTERS. The popular place in Chicago now, to receive RELIABLE TREATMENT in CHRONIC and PRIVATE Diseases, is at DR. CLARKE'S Medical Office, No. 97 Clark st. (Larmon Block.) Thousands can testify to the Dr.'s skill in curing SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, GLEET, STRICTURE, and all Diseases which are generally kept secret. The Dr.'s regular Education and great experience in New York City, and Hospital practice in both Europe and America, gives him his deserved popularity and success. SUFFERERS from SEMINAL WEAKNESS, DR. CLARKE can positively cure you. Send two stamps for private letter on this subject. All Female Derangements scientifically treated. Married ladies send two stamps for Letter on Health, &c. Dr. Clarke's Celebrated Female Pills (the best in use) $1 a box, by mail. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Address DR. CLARKE, No. 4 Larmon Block, Chicago. de3-a484

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time the Means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author. NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 3d, 1864. The City of Chicago will pay immediately the January interest on such of the City Bonds as shall be presented at my office before December 19th. The interest on bonds not so presented will be paid in New York as usual.
S. S. HAYES,
de5-a562-6t City Comptroller.

$15.000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARMS
In Illinois, for three or five years, in sums not less than $1,000.
D. K. PEARSONS,
118 Randolph street, Chicago.
P. O. Box 3407. de5-a543-3t

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, November 29, 1864. NOTICE.—Medical Officers or not is than two years' service, who have been honorably discharged and desire to receive appointments as SURGEONS or ASSISTANT SURGEONS in the U. S. Army Corps now being organized at Washington, are invited to forward their applications, testimonials and evidence of service, to the Surgeon General, without delay.
de3-a416-6t J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, CHICAGO, Nov. 29, 1864. NOTICE.—On and after December 1st next, the American Express Company will sign none but their regular printed receipts for goods received for forwarded from their offices.
D. B. COOKE, Agent.
no29-a244-1w

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY. NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 7.—A Dividend of One per Cent. has been declared, payable at this office Nov. 28, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 16, 1864. WALTER E. LAWTON, Treas., 81 John-st., N.Y. de5-a559-12ts

CHASE GOLD COMPANY. NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.—A Dividend of One per Cent. has been declared, payable at this office Nov. 28, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 16, 1864. WALTER E. LAWTON, Treas., 81 John-st., N. Y. de5-a558-12ts

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY. NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS, NOS. 3 AND 4.—The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company have declared a regular monthly Dividend of Three per Cent., and a supplementary Dividend of Ten per Cent., both payable at this office Nov. 28, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 14, 1864. WALTER E. LAWTON, Treas., 81 John-st., N. Y.

BENEVOLENT WAR CLAIM Association for the Northwest. Pensions, Bounties and Arrears of all kinds will be promptly, and for the lowest possible charges, collected for the members and their families if their business with this Association. All communications addressed to WM. J. HAMILTON, Secretary, P. O. Box 1818, Office, Room No. 1, 56 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

RATTAN STREET AND STABLE BROOMS, ALL SIZES.
Made at the Brush Factory, 204 Randolph-St.
We are also making Base or Rice Brooms for sweeping Packinghouses, Distilleries, Breweries, Warehouses, &c., where they are required to be used wet or dry. Try them, they are the best ever made for the purpose. GEO. E. GERTS & CO.

UNITED PIANO MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY.
Chartered 1860.
84 Walker Street, New York.
Our organization enables us to furnish better Pianos than any other house. These Pianos are for sale only at SMITH & NIXON'S new and splendid warerooms, and there is no other agency in Chicago.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the County of Cook are requested to present the same on or before the
5th of December Coming.
LAUREN P. HILLIARD,
no19-a77-7t County Clerk.

PRURIGO LOTIO.

ITCH KILLER.

A SURE CURE

For the ITCH, WABASH SCRATCHES, ILLINOIS MANGE, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, RINGWORMS, &c.

The PRURIGO LOTIO is a new and certain cure for all kinds of Itch, and being a fluid preparation it is free from all the gummy, disagreeable qualities of the ointments in general use. The PRURIGO LOTIO is safe to use under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES; will not irritate the most tender skin, and CONTAINS NO MERCURY.

Manufactured by E. T. & W. T. McFARLAND,
Sole Proprietors, Lafayette, Ind. PRICE 50 CENTS.
LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Wholesale Agents.
Sold at Wholesale in Chicago by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER; CHARLES G. SMITH; BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK; W. D. HARRIS & CO.; SMITH & DWYER, J. H. REED & CO., and H. SCOVILL.
nov1997-1Y-e-T&T&S

Stomach Bitters

THE GREAT
INDIAN BEVERAGE,
WAHOO BITTERS.
TAKEN BY EVERYBODY
AND
Sold by all Druggists & Dealers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

The WAHOO BITTERS
Are a combination of
Nature's Great Restoratives,
They are entirely VEGETABLE, being compounded from different ROOTS, BARKS and HERBS, under strict chemical analysis. These Bitters remove the
Unnatural Acidity of the Stomach,
Giving to it a natural and healthy action, and when the Stomach is right the whole man is right.

THE WAHOO BITTERS ARE AN
ALTERATIVE, DIURETIC AND STOMACH TONIC.
They act directly upon the LIVER, Purifying the Blood, giving a Healthy Glow to the Skin.

THEY CURE
Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Asthma, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache,
WARM AND STRENGTHEN THE BOWELS, are a preventive of
Dysentery, Summer Complaints, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Chills, Intermittent Fever, Fever and Ague, &c., &c.

The Spirits used to preserve these Bitters is a
PURE RYE WHISKY
Distilled in Copper, under my direction and personal attention, and is the only Spirits recommended by the Medical Faculty for its medicinal qualities.
Put up only by myself, the Inventor and Patentee.

CAUTION!
None Genuine unless D. W. D.—1862—XXX, E. DEXTER LOVERIDGE, WAHOO BITTERS, is blown in the bottle, and bearing a label as follows: THE GREAT INDIAN BEVERAGE, LOVERIDGE'S CELEBRATED WAHOO BITTERS.
E. DEXTER LOVERIDGE Buffalo, N. Y.
H. SCOVIL,
NO. 76 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO,
Wholesale Agent for the Northwest.
no15-w205-1Y-TU,TH&SA

Greenbacks are Good
BUT
Roback's are Better.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.
Good for all derangement of the Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint and General Debility.
ROBACK'S BITTERS.
They compose the wonderful tonic properties, giving tone to the appetite and digestive Organs.
ROBACK'S BITTERS.
Debilitated ladies and sedentary persons will find in them an excellent tonic.
ROBACK'S BITTERS.
A wine glass full before each meal will remove indigestion and all Liver-diseases.
C. W. ROBACK, compounder of Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, distiller and manufacturer of Catawba and Swedish Brandies, and all kinds of the finest Domestic Liquors and Wines, which are sold, wholesale or in any desired quantity.
56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third Street,
CINCINNATI, - - - - OHIO
☞ For sale by Druggists and dealers in medicine generally throughout the county.
mh22-t77-1y-T-TA&S

Proposals.

HAY! HAY! HAY!
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
[No. 16.] CINCINNATI, OHIO, Dec. 1st, 1864.
Proposals are invited by the undersigned, until THURSDAY, December 15th, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing merchantable, tight-pressed Timothy Hay, from the following named Districts, to be delivered at the points herein designated, viz:
FIRST DISTRICT.
Dearborn, Ohio, Ripley and Decatur counties, Indiana and points north of said counties; delivering points to be at Lawrenceburg, Aurora and Rising Sun, on boats or barges.
SECOND DISTRICT.
Switzerland county, Indiana; delivering points to be Patriot, Florence and Vevay, on boats or barges.
THIRD DISTRICT.
Jefferson and Jennings counties, Indiana, and points north of said counties. Delivering point to be at Madison, on boats or barges.
FOURTH DISTRICT.
Hamilton, Butler, Preble, Montgomery, Greene, Clinton, Brown, Highland, Clermont and Warren counties, Ohio. Delivering point to be at Cincinnati, at Railway and Canal Depots.
FIFTH DISTRICT.
Champaign, Clark and Madison counties, Ohio, and points north of said counties. Delivering points to be at Urbana, Springfield and London, at Railway Depots.
[illegible]

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER.
[illegible]

REFUSED SALT.
[illegible]

Medicinal.

DR. EASTERLY'S
IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA.
This is the only medicine that will cure diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, viz:
Scrofula, or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Swellings of the Glands, Leprosy, White Swellings, Piles, Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Goitre, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, all Chronic Diseases and all Diseases arising from the use of Mercury.

This medicine combines in a highly concentrated state the Fluid extract of SARSAPARILLA, (the Honduras Root) YELLOW DOCK, STILLINGIA, and the IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, together with other valuable vegetable purifying Extracts, prepared by a new Chemical process, so as to render the medicine the most efficacious remedy ever offered to the public for all disease arising from an impure state of the BLOOD or a depraved condition of the system.

DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA is a constitutional remedy, and has a simultaneous action on the various organs of the system, exciting them to a healthy action, and enabling them to perform the functions that nature designed. This medicine PURIFIES THE BLOOD, CORRECTS the SECRETIONS of the LIVER, and EXPELS all morbid, impure and diseased matter from the system, and by thus removing the CAUSE of disease, the CURE is rendered CERTAIN and PERMANENT.

DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA thoroughly renovates the whole system, frees it from all impurities, and possessing those peculiar purifying and Blood Cleansing powers, is the reason why it is equally efficacious in so many different complaints.

IMPORTANT TO THE SICK.

To persons who are sick and afflicted and desire to use a Blood Purifying Medicine, we pledge this security that DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA is six times STRONGER, CHEAPER and BETTER than Bull's, Townsend's, Ayre's or any other Sarsaparilla or Blood Purifying Medicine now offered to the public, or NO MONEY WILL BE TAKEN FOR IT.

Physicians recommend this medicine to their patients in all cases where it is indicated, because they know the ingredients are the BEST that are known to the Medical Faculty.

☞ Price, $1.50 per bottle.

☞ Prepared and sold by DR. E. EASTERLY & CO., corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

☞ Sold at DR. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.

DR. EASTERLY'S
AMERICAN LINIMENT

This valuable Liniment will cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Contracted Tendons, Swelled and Stiff Joints, Lumbago, and all Diseases where an external remedy is indicated.

DR. EASTERLY'S AMERICAN LINIMENT will also cure Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Galls, Chafes, Ring Bone, Scratches, or Wounds which are constantly occurring to HORSES. Families should keep it CONSTANTLY ON HAND to use in time of need, as it is the BEST and MOST EFFICACIOUS LINIMENT now in use.

☞ For sale at DR. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.

CURE YOURSELF.

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC.

This Medicine is a speedy and radical cure for Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Chordee, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs caused by Contagion or Weakness of either sex, Males or Females.

This elegant, popular and infallible preparation, so celebrated in all our LARGE CITIES for the CURE of PRIVATE DISEASES, is now offered to the afflicted and WARRANTED TO CURE all diseases of the Genital Organs of either sex (male or female) in a few days.

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC IS the ONLY SAFE and RELIABLE REMEDY for the CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA, generally termed SEMINAL WEAKNESS, CAUSED BY SELF-ABUSE OR EXCESSIVE INDULGENCE, which is now so FEARFULLY PREVALENT in all parts of the country.

Reader, have you a PRIVATE DISEASE, or any Disease of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER OR SEXUAL ORGANS. Do not neglect it. DELAY IS DANGEROUS. Procure at once that Celebrated Remedy, DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC, which has CURED thousands upon thousands and saved them from the hands of MERCILESS QUACKS, if not from PREMATURE GRAVES.

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC is a GREAT HEALING, PURIFYING and SELF-CURING REMEDY, requiring NO MEDICAL AID OR ADVICE, as plain directions for use accompany each bottle of the Medicine. Dr. Baker's Specific is very agreeable to the taste, is perfectly SAFE AND HARMLESS TO THE CONSTITUTION, and will effectually CURE THE WORST AND MOST OBSTINATE CASES OF PRIVATE DISEASES, and restore the system to a perfect state of HEALTH AND PURITY.

WITH DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC you can CURE YOURSELF FOR ONE-TENTH THE MONEY that a physician will charge, without change of diet or hindrance from business, and thus prevent all chance of EXPOSURE.

N. B.—In long-standing and obstinate cases of Gonorrhea, Gleet and Seminal Weakness, DR. BAKER'S INJECTION will be found a valuable assistant to the SPECIFIC in subduing the disease, and should be used in conjunction with it until a perfect cure is effected.

A Treatise on Sexual Diseases, called the "Self Instructor," accompanies each bottle of the medicine.

☞ Price—Dr. Baker's Specific, $1.50 per bottle.
☞ Price—Dr. Baker's Injection, 1½ per bottle.
☞ Price—Female Injecting Syringe, 50 cents, female 50 cents.
Sent by [illegible] to all parts of the country on receipt of the money.
☞ Prepared and sold only by DR. E. EASTERLY, southwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, [illegible]

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM.
[illegible]

Catarrh Remedy.

CATARRH.
DR. R. GOODALE'S
CATARRH REMEDY!
[illegible]
THE ACME OF PERFECTION.
[illegible]

Piano Songs.

THE MOST POPULAR
PIANO SONGS.
[illegible]
LYON & HEALY.

Constitutional Water.

CONSTITUTION WATER!

The Great Remedy for the

CONSTITUTION I.

AND THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Diabetes, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

Constitution Water!

Has been pronounced by the Medical Faculty, and the Public, to be the most wonderful remedy for the permanent cure of all diseases of the stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder and Womb that has ever been offered.

It is not a Medical water. It is from experience that Constitution Water has emanated, and we now say let no man doubt when a single bottle has been known to cure diseases which the best medical talent in this country has failed to relieve.

A remedy possessing the virtues of Constitution Water cannot be classed under "quack" preparations as it is now used by the most scientific practitioners in this city. It is only second class physicians that cry down popular remedies, while the better skilled make use of every means to accomplish a cure; and the success of the physician increases as his knowledge of different remedies enables him to produce a cure, while others fall in the attempt. Science is satisfied with the truth.

Give Constitution Water a fair trial—we mean you who are under some specialist's care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to local treatment and all sorts of local applications for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local application to the throat for diseases of the brain.

We have always been careful to use language in our circular that could not shock the most delicate organization, but we receive so many communications from persons for which Constitution Water is adapted, and of whose disease no mention has been made, that we have come to the conclusion that if the remedy is capable of producing a cure, no matter what the disease may be, it should be made known. The medicine is put up for the public, and there should be no exceptions.

We would say, Constitution Water is not like a gilded pill, made to suit the eye and taste; it is a medicine in every sense of the term, placed in the hands of the people for their relief, and if taken according to the directions, it will in every case produce a radical cure. We would say that the directions in regard to diet, &c. relate only to the disease under which they occur.

DIABETES

Is a disease of the Stomach and Liver, acting through the Kidneys, and is, without doubt, the most obstinate disease, except Consumption, that affects the human constitution. We have no space for discussing causes, but will state that the effect of the disease is the conversion of the starchy principle (or vegetable portion of the food) into sugar, which stimulates the Kidneys to an extensive secretion of water. Many persons suffer from this disease who are ignorant of it; that is, they pass large quantities during the day, and are obliged to get up from one to fifteen, or twenty times during the night. No notice is taken of it until their attention is called to the large discharge of water, and often when it is so far advanced as to be beyond the control of ordinary remedies. Another symptom is the great thirst which, when the disease is fully established, is intolerable—the patient drinks constantly without being satisfied; also dryness of the mouth, cracking of the lips, a sweet breath, in the more advanced cases, and finally loss of appetite, emaciation, and the patient gradually sinks from exhaustion.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Is without doubt the only known remedy for DIABETES and we have as much confidence that it is a specific as we have that opium will produce sleep, and truthfully say that it has cured every case in which it has been used.

Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating.

Disease occurring from one and the same cause will be entirely cured by the Constitution Water, if taken for any length of time.

In Dysmenorrhea, of Painful Menstruation and Menorrhagia, or Profuse Flowing.

Both diseases occurring from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid—in the one case being too little, and accompanied by a severe pain, and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be cured speedily by the Constitution Water.

That disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB, which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of that organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and dragging pains in the back and sides, and at times accompanied by sharp lancinating or shooting pains through the parts, will, in all cases, be removed by the medicine.

There is another class of symptoms arising from IRRITATION OF THE WOMB, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten, the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease, or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particulary of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude, and Dimness of Vision.

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION,

Which in the unmarried female is a constant recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more [illegible]

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating.

[illegible]

PHYSICIANS

[illegible]

CONSTITUTION WATER

[illegible]

DIURETICS

[illegible]

Read! Read!! Read!!!

[illegible]

THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH.

[illegible]

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
PRICE, $1.00.
W. H. GREGG & CO., Prop'rs.
Morgan & Allen, General Agents,
46 Cliff st., New York.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1864.

THE CITY.

"**Female Education.**"—The first of a series of lectures will be delivered on Thursday evening next, by Mrs. Smith, in Metropolitan Hall, on the above topic.

Sent to Joliet.—The prisoners sentenced during the November term of the Recorder's Court to the Penitentiary, were sent to Joliet yesterday morning, under charge of Sheriff Nelson.

Recorder's Court.—In the Recorder's Court, yesterday, a jury was empannelled and discharged until Wednesday morning. There will be no grand jury for the present term.

Indicted.—The grand jury of the Circuit Court, yesterday morning, indicted Franz Spindler for the murder of his wife. There being no other business of importance for their consideration they were discharged.

Larceny.—Mina Hoppe, a servant girl in the North Division, was examined yesterday upon a charge of robbing her mistress. The fact was proven, and she was held in the sum of $600 to appear for trial at the Recorder's Court.

The Orphan's Fair.—All persons who took charge of booths at the Nursery and Half Orphan Fair, or anyone holding any money for that institution, are requested to go to Room No. 54 Stewart House, on Wednesday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

Class in Elocution and Shakespeare.—The first meeting of Prof. McCoy's is at Powers' Academy of Gymnastics, Nos. 116 and 118 Randolph street, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Persons wishing to join the class may report at that time and place.

Malicious.—John Walsh, a young man of respectable appearance, was yesterday convicted of throwing a paving stone through the window of the Wells street Catholic Church while the Sunday school was in session. He was very properly fined $20 and costs.

Accident.—James Schelter, a German laborer, residing on Fulton street, near Desplaines, was terribly injured yesterday, being run over by a span of frightened horses on Market street. One leg and one arm were broken; he also sustained internal injuries of a severe, and it is feared, fatal character.

Dead.—We regret to announce that Jame Igoe, an employe of the Tribune office for the last six years, died last evening after an illness of a few hours. The funeral will take place this afternoon from his late residence, on Wright street between Canal and Jefferson street.

Police Court.—The amount of fines imposed in the Police Court yesterday was about $50. Of course not half of these were paid in cash, but will be worked out at the Bridewell. The number of cases examined was fifty-one, the fines averaging about $10 per case.

Fatal Accident.—A man, whose name our reporter could not learn, was instantly killed yesterday by falling from a scaffolding in the new Opera House, near the corner of State and Washington and State streets. The deceased was a plasterer, and engaged at his work, when, from some unknown cause, he fell, striking on his head upon some of the heavy timbers below.

Scriptural Tableaux.—The young people of the South Congregational Church will give a series of Scriptural tableaux, with a concert, at half-past seven this evening, in the church on the corner of Rio Grande (26th) street and Calumet avenue, in behalf of the Sabbath School. The prettiest young ladies in the congregation have promised their co-operation and assistance in the tableax. Friends of the cause are requested to give their aid on the occasion.

Vaccine Virus.—Dr. Samuel Willey, of St. Paul, Minnesota, writes to a friend in this city that he has just seen the announcement that Health Officer Perry had returned from New York after an unsuccessful attempt to procure vaccine virus for use in this city. Dr. Willey is willing to send from ten to twenty-five crusts—enough to vaccinate hundreds of people—without any other charge than the cost of expressing to Chicago. He adds, "It has been selected with great care."

New Dry Goods House.—We again call attention to the new wholesale dry goods house of Hunt, Barbour & Hale, Nos. 3 and 5 Lake street. They make a speciality of desirable dress goods, cloakings, &c., and offer superior inducements to close net cash buyers. They are fast becoming one of the popular institutions of the city, and we advise our mercantile friends to give them a call before purchasing.

United States Court.—The grand jury who have been in session in the United States Court for the last ten days, were yesterday morning discharged. In this court, yesterday, B. F. Ayer, Esq., Corporation Counsel, moved to set aside the judgment obtained in the case of Peacock *Adms. vs.* the City of Chicago. This was an action wherein damages were claimed against the city for the use of property adjacent to one of the bridges across the river.

Young Men's Association Lectures.—We invite the attention of our readers to the lecture about to be delivered before the Young Men's Association, by Dr. J. G. Holland. As an observer of human nature, and a delineator of the common truths of life, Dr. Holland has few equals, and the constant flow of humor that runs through his discourses never fail to insure him success, and we anticipate for him the same on this occasion.

Assault with Intent to Kill.—A. J. Miller and R. H. Carter, two well dressed roughs, were arraigned in the Police Court yesterday, charged with an assault with intent to kill. The pair visited a notorious house of ill-fame on Wells street, on Sunday night last, and on leaving Miller fired his revolver at the door, the ball passing through and barely missing several women inside. Justice McDonnell held Miller to bail in the sum of $800 to appear at the Recorder's Court for trial. Carter, whose connection with the shooting could not be proved, was fined $25 and costs for disorderly conduct.

Shortall & Hoard.—We are glad to be able to announce to our citizens, and to his many friends, the return of our old and valued friend Louis D. Hoard among us, after an absence of some years. Mr. Hoard was for a long time Clerk of the Circuit Court and Recorder of this county, and now returns to us, having associated himself in business with another of our old friends, Mr. John G. Shortall. The long established firm of John G. Shortall & Co. having been dissolved by mutual consent, Messrs. Shortall & Hoard continue the business, with all the admirable facilities given by their digests and indexes to the records of Cook county of making thorough and reliable abstracts and examinations of title to all the real estate in this city and Cook county. We refer our readers to the announcement of the copartnership in another column.

Violating P. O. Laws.—John Hogan was examined before U. S. Commissioner Hoyne, yesterday afternoon, upon the charge of violating the Post Office laws, and held to bail in the sum of $1,000, to await the action of the Grand Jury. The following are the attending circumstances of the case, as developed by the testimony: The defendant received from the Post Office a letter for Mr. Langan, and opened it with a view to learn its contents. It seemed that the letter was from a widow lady in Minnesota, who has an abundance of this world's goods, to whom Mr. Hogan once paid his addresses, and by whom his overtures of marriage were rejected. She looked upon the suit of Mr. Langan with more favor, and Hogan learning that she was corresponding with the complaining witness, appropriated the letter to find out how the land lay.

Evanston Sanitary Fair.—The Sanitary Fair to be held under the auspices of the Female College at Evanston, on Wednesday next, promises to be largely attended, and to be in every sense successful. The proceeds will be distributed among the suffering families of soldiers in the field. This statement will, we trust, move our citizens who may attend it to do deeds of charity. Gov. Richard Yates will deliver an address on the occasion, as will also Dr. Tiffany and others. The Fair will be held in the evening, and persons can leave the city on the afternoon trains reaching Evanston at 4:30 and 5:25, and a special train will re-convey them to their homes in the evening. Tickets can be procured at Root & Cady's, at W. B. Keen's, and Dunlop, Sewall & Spalding's at 75 cents, which includes admission and fare both ways.

Circuit Court.—In the matter of the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company and J. R. Dickenson assignee, the application of W. L. Church, Clerk of the Circuit Court, to make absolute the rule upon the bank and the assignee to pay into Court the sum of $3,890.81 an account alleged to belong to suitors in the Circuit Court, and deposited as a special deposit.

Corydon Beckwith, Esq., for applicant, claimed that by the order of the Court, to the effect that monies deposited in Court should be placed for safe keeping in this bank, constituted the bank an officer, to that extent, of the Court. As such officer the trust fund thus deposited would be under the direction of the Court, and the question now raised is whether the assignee stands in a better position than the officer of the Court from whom the monies were received, and whether he should not be compelled to pay the same into Court.

Mr. E. Martin, for respondents, knew the evidence taken before the master in the case. The matter was indefinitely postponed.

ROBBING THE MAILS.

Theft of a Mail Bag near Galesburg—Discovery and Arrest of the Thief.

Sometime during the month of November a through mail was dispatched from Galesburg to Chicago on the regular night train from Galesburg, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which failed to reach its destination. Clark E. Carr, Esq., Postmaster at Galesburg, conferred with the Postmaster at Chicago to ascertain, if possible, the whereabouts of the missing mail bag. It was certain that it had been properly made up in the Galesburg office, and duly placed on board the baggage car, as is the usual custom. All efforts since made by the two officials to discover it have failed until a day or two ago.

The manner in which the theft was discovered and the robber arrested is somewhat singular, and shows, yet again, how readily some men work to their own undoing. On Saturday afternoon a man called at the Third National Bank, of this city, on the corner of Dearborn and Randolph street, with a check for $400 bearing the firm signature of Bowen Bros., wholesale dealers in dry goods. One of the firm—Mr. J. H. Bowen—is President of the Bank, and happened to be behind the counter when the check was presented. The teller handed the check to Mr. Bowen asking him if it was "all right," and he immediately saw that the signature had been forged. He asked the visitor where he got the check from, and was answered, "from a cattle-dealer, in Kalamazoo, in payment for a lot of hogs." Mr. Bowen seemed to believe his story, and asked him to accompany him across the street that they might see the persons interested. The visitor consented, and the two walked quietly over to the Central Police Station, where the bearer of the check was given in charge. On searching him were found seventeen letters containing as many drafts, and other memoranda of considerable value. His room at the Hatch House was also searched, and twenty-two other letters, each containing a draft, making in all thirty-nine drafts, representing a value of $14,[illegible].

The name of the robber is John B. Zimmerman, a young man of twenty-five, of respectable appearance, and uncommonly intelligent. Finding himself discovered he made the following confession:

He got upon the train at Galesburg and stepped into the baggage car. Seeing the mail bag not very far from the side door, he continued to push it nearer and nearer the door, unperceived by the baggage-master, who was stowing away the baggage. Watching his opportunity, the thief kicked the bag out of the car and jumped after it. By this time the train had reached a short distance this side of Galesburg, and was under such rapid headway that he was considerably bruised by his daring leap. He secured the bag and concealed it. A week afterwards he broke it open, took all the letters and left it, together with the newspapers, etc., in a place of concealment, from which detective officer Webb will shortly return with it. Coming to this city, and hiring a room in the Hatch House, the robber selected the valuable letters and burned the others.

The mail bag contained over six hundred letters beside papers, circulars and other packages.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

NINTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Report of the Secretary—Progress Made During the Year—Reminiscences of the Past—The Honored Dead.

Address of W. H. Brown, Esq.—Early History of the Anti-Slavery Movement in Southern Illinois.

There was a fair attendance at the Lecture Room of the New Jerusalem Temple, Adams street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues, last evening, on the occasion of the anniversary meeting of the Chicago Historical Society. It has never been the aim of the members of this society to popularize it, in the general acceptation of the term, so that the comparatively small attendance did not argue a want of interest in the objects to promote which the society was organized. Besides those learned in historical lore connected with the society, there were gentlemen from abroad, among whom were noticed I. A. Lapham, D. D., President of the Historical Society of our sister State of Wisconsin, and others more or less distinguished.

Of our own prominent fellow citizens there were present Bishop Duggan, Professors Haven, Bartlett and others.

At 8 o'clock, J. Y. Scammon, Esq., took the Chair and called the Society to order. Rev. Wm. Barry, the Secretary, was introduced and presented the following review of the operations of the Society for the year just passed:

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

In presenting this ninth annual report, the Secretary has the satisfaction of noticing a year of general activity and success. Although grim war has still desolated our homes and saddened our hearts, it has been a year, strange to say, of grateful compensation in unexampled benefit to the public institutions of Illinois—especially of our munificent city. The observatory, the museum of Natural History, to say nothing of the numerous benefactions and enterprises, so honorable to our churches, colleges, Board of Trade, and other institutions, will be enduring monuments of the spirited bounty of this city of yesterday.

Whittier has written of one State of the Union:

> "And what her rugged soil denies,
> The harvest of the mind supplies."

Happy it is for Illinois that the golden harvests of her bounteous nature, and almost unparalleled trade, are thus made typical and prophetic of yet richer fruits in her intellectual and moral future. May it be said of this State as of the poets:

> "The riches of the Commonwealth,
> Are free strong minds and hearts of health,
> And more to her than gold or grain,
> The cunning hands and cultured brain."

It has been customary to notice this Society's proceedings in reference to a three-fold division of its labors: First, in the sphere of antiquarian or archaeological research; second, its library collections; and, third, its contributions to our modern history, local or national. As regards the first, it is sad to confess how little is done or even attempted in Illinois in behalf of those ancient remains which unnumbered ages have handed down to us. Here they are in imposing numbers and and array—their origin, age, builders, history, alike a riddle. A little has been done by us elsewhere—in Ohio and Wisconsin, for instance—to rescue these interesting monuments from ruin, or to save to science some knowledge of their forms, structure and contents. Yet in Illinois the hand of the preserver is still, while the hand of the destroyer is never stayed. Recent research is strengthening a theory, suggested some years since in the Society's reports, that the forms and arrangement of the mounds may have been designedly historical, the premeditated signs of historical ideas or facts. Should some later Champollion decipher these supposed hieroglyphics of the now unknown race that built them, how deplorable would be felt the loss of a single mound, as of a leaf torn out of the precious chronicles of man's earliest ages. The subject of the antiquity of man which is now attracting earnest attention throughout Europe, may yet need the light to be thrown by these mystic symbols, not wholly lost to us on our Western prairies. By our Western lake and river sides, in the tumult of war and rush of Western settlement and trade, one may not plead with success the claims of these silent voices of the great prehistoric past. May we not hope that some earnest, far-seeing minds will yet be the successful advocates of these traditionary monuments, staying at least the violence that would mar and destroy them, or yet better, preserving them to the science of the future, as they have been transmitted unimpaired to us. Let not our Christian civilization be reproached as the vandal destroyer of monuments which the ages and the untutored red men have reverentially spared.

In passing to notice the Society's library with its varied collections of the past year, the best summary will be afforded by presenting a tabular view of the annual and total collections, as follows:

	1863–4.	Total.
Books bound	473	13,332
Unbound Books and Pamphlets	5,982	57,874
Old and rare Newspapers	36	356
Files of Newspapers	149	1,169
Files of Serials	271	1,844
Maps and Charts	25	1,129
Prints and Photographs	22	181
Contributions to the Cabinet, individual and collective	24	97
Collection of Miscellanies	38	120
Totals	10,505	80,792

To convey a full view of the character and sources of the over ten thousand additions made the past year, the generous benefactions of 550 contributors, is simply impossible. Yet to fall wholly of the attempt, merely for its inadequacy, would be unjust.

Many of these memorials of an eventful year have been received from the Executives of States, as of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Ohio and Illinois; and while the Provincial Government of Canada has most obligingly completed our files of its published documents from 1858 to 1863, the General Government of the United States, thanks to the vigilant Representative from this District, has favored us with the entire published documents of the last Congress, with many of the present one. Then the relations of exchange with other institutions have brought us, as usual, esteemed publications from numerous sources. Among them are the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, the American Geographical and Statistical Society of New York, the Academies or Institutes of Natural Science at Philadelphia, St. Louis, Salem, Mass., San Francisco and Canada and the Mercantile Library Associations of New York, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Wilmington, Delaware, Milwaukee and San Francisco. To three Historical Societies of Massachusetts, besides others of Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Buffalo and Brooklyn in New York, to the State Societies of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey Iowa and the energetic "Firelands" Historical Society of Ohio, to these with various colleges, as Harvard, Yale, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Union, Beloit, Lawrence, &c., is this Society indebted for contributions of value to its shelves. The past year has been noticable for additions to the Society's foreign correspondence, of the Anthropological Society of London, through the attention of Mr. Charles L. Nelson, its Secretary.

The National Institute of Geneva, in Switzerland, by the mediation of Dr. C. V. Dyer and learned individuals at Munchen, the capital of Bavaria, introduced by Mr. Consul Webster, such relations which it is not unfitting thus to particularize, will be naturally more extended and valuable with this society's hoped-for advancement, as an active co-laborer for learning and good letters. The Secretary cannot forbear to name specially among the contributors of the past year, the "Swea Society," of Chicago, an intelligent and spirited association of our Swedish residents, who possess a library and reading-room, and who present to us annually nearly complete files of the principal morning and evening journals of Stockholm. The Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, who have preserved for us their files as received of Chicago and New York papers. Judge Waite, of Utah, who has obligingly collected and forwarded—besides the *Deseret News* for eleven years (the first volume only wanting)—quite a library of the oracular literature, surpassing Delphian, Orphic and Magian fame of the "Latter Day Saints." Hon. Zebina Eastman, U. S. Consul at Bristol, England, has forwarded many books and pamphlets of a select character, including a manuscript Bible, supposed to be 600 to 800 years old, while he promises farther aid from his so important Consular position. To Messrs. N. H. Parker and H. R. Boss, of Chicago, Mr. A. Shuman, of the *Evening Journal*, Mr. Geo. P. Upton, with Mr. A. H. Bodman and Mr. S. V. R. Hickox, of the Tribune, the Society has been indebted for thoughtful and unceasing contributions from the fugitive literature of our now stirring and historic times.

Indeed the great duty of American historical collectors at this hour, is determined by the overshadowing presence in our land of rebellion and war, those most dreaded yet Providential scourges of our erring race. The grand climax in our national career, the ordeal of our nation's manhood, and trial-hour of popular government, before a witnessing world—this war with its minutest records must have a supassing interest in all time. Could this Society, surrendering all other cares, give itself to the exclusive work of gathering in the complete records of such an epoch, it would crown itself with honor as a national benefactor. It has sought to do what it could, especially for Illinois and her brave soldiers; and its already large accumulations have been much augmented the past year by the thoughtful kindness of its friends in the army.

Col. J. G. Wilson, of the staff of Maj. Gen. Banks, as also Col. Shaffer, formerly with Gen. Butler at New Orleans, now at Freeport, have put Louisiana, and the former Texas, under contribution for our benefit, dispatching to us rebel documents, newspaper files, letters diaries, etc. A. A. Gen. J. C. Miller, from this city, has been the intelligent donor of various interesting publications and mementoes, including the rare volume of the "Laws of the Cherokee nation," the first aboriginal law-makers of America, rivals of civilized States in the boasted honors of a "Slave Code." Mr. George P. Upton, of this city, has favored us with specimens of Army newspapers from the War's beginning.

The members of the veteran Battery B, from Chicago, have deposited with us their war-worn banners. Lieut. Johnson, of the Army of Virginia, sent us a beautifully bound volume of autographs of rebel officers on Johnson's Island. To our share have fallen several original letters of Andrew Jackson, captured by our advancing forces, while various interesting newspapers or bulletins, published at the great Sanitary Fairs of Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Boston, &c., have been forwarded by generous collectors. The loyal publication societies of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, whose spirited issues have been sent broadcast over the land since 1861, have been faithful and generous contributors to our "war literature."

Our manuscript letters of Union or rebel soldiers have been increased by many hundreds, while to the Cabinet have been added curious relics of battle fields and prisons, and to our pamphlet literature most important publications on constitutional or international law, on the transcendant question of Negro Emancipation and the Freedmen's welfare, as well as on the movements of our armies and the debated policies of our nation.

To the editors of the Chicago Tribune and *Evening Journal*, the Society owe most valued service in placing at their disposal much of the large product of their weekly "exchange" matter, the loss of which could hardly be replaced by us.

Such is a brief notice of our war and other library collections for the year. The enumeration of our imposing array of "pamphlets" now numbering exactly fifty-seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, is exceeded only in America by those of Harvard College numbering seventy thousand, and the Boston Athenæum, yet larger, having seventy-five thousand. This vast accumulation of unbound matter on our shelves, (and I may add, floors), is destined, we believe, to have an important place in the Society's future. Early arranged and bound, the Society's number of bound volumes could be soon raised to twenty thousand, or even more, besides placing many valuable publications in the way of convenient use, which are now useless.

The Secretary cannot dismiss the subject of the recent collections, without noticing the thousands of manuscripts just placed in our custody, from the literary remains of the late esteemed John Russell, of Bluffdale,—the most extensive and valuable ever presented to us. They include a long correspondence with John M. Peck, and with numerous persons of distinction in Illinois, covering the period from 1828 to 1861, while they reflect light upon most of the consequent movements in the political history of the State during that time. The Society owes a debt of gratitude to the surviving family of their deceased associate, so long a respected writer, editor, teacher, and citizen of Illinois, for this most welcome and important trust. These unquestionable autographs will prove the best witnesses of the facts of history, and well deserve a safe custody and the most careful preservation.

But if the library has necessarily engrossed much of the labor of the past year, it has not precluded attention to the society's correspondence and legitimate labors in behalf of Western history.

Five hundred and eighty-four letters have been written in the society's behalf, and two hundred and fifty-four received during the twelve-month gone. At our meetings have been submitted numerous original papers, chiefly prepared by request, and worthy of a place in the archives of the association.

To the Hon. Henry S. Baird, an early resident of Green Bay, we owe five different papers—on the "Settlement," the "Indian Tribes and Treaties," and the "Fisheries" of Green Bay. Also on the "North American Indian" in general, and on the "Early Commerce of the Lakes."

Mr. George P. Upton prepared for us an extended Monograph, grouping the material facts of the siege of Island No. 10, one of the marked events of the war, of which the author was an eye-witness. By the learned labor of Professor H. Bannister, of Evanston, a faithful translation was prepared and presented of Muller's extended essay, in the German, on the "Idea of the Great Spirit, as held by the North American Indians." Some of the recollections of our respected townsman, Mr. Gurdon S. Hubbard (upon which it is hoped he may yet enlarge), respecting the Indian treaty of 1833, by which large parts of Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan were released to the United States, were presented to the Society in a paper prepared by Mr. Lawrence Proudfoot.

Those well known pioneers, and pioneer printers or editors of Illinois, Mr. George Churchill and Hooper Warren, have favored us with several communications of historical value, the last of Mr. Warren relating to the so-called "Black Laws" of Illinois, with a reference to various publications on that subject. Gen. John A. Clark, U. S. Surveyor General of New Mexico, was the author and donor of an interesting sketch of the Navajo Indians—the pest of New Mexico for more than two centuries, but now first brought under by the military energy of Gen. Carleton, in command of that department.

Dr. I. A. Lapham wrote upon the Indian Treaties of the Northwest; while to Col. James Grant Wilson we owe interesting facts relative to the early Taylor family of Chicago, and the first bridge built over the Chicago river in 1832; the information, strange to say, obtained by Col. Wilson at Brownsville, in Texas, during its late occupation by Gen. Banks.

This enumeration of historical papers, with a few added facts, will conclude our outlook upon the proceedings of the year. One of these is the passage of resolutions by this Society, which have been recently forwarded to the State Executive, recommending the establishment of a State Bureau of Statistics. Such a Bureau exists already in successful operation both in Ohio and Minnesota, and it is made a most valuable auxiliary to the designs of the United States Bureau of Emigration, in respect to whose labors every Western State should care for itself.

Where the interests and honor of our growing State are so sensibly affected as here, it is remarkable to observe that no collection of a complete or authorized character has ever yet been made of the statistics of Illinois. Such should not be long said of a State of such magnitude and promise as this.

The Secretary may glance, in passing, at a pleasing incident of the year—the late visit to our city and rooms of Mr. Goldwin Smith, Professor of History at Oxford, England, the earnest friend of America in her present gigantic struggle. The Society appropriately commemorated the occasion, by placing Mr. Smith, with his consent, on its list of Honorary Members. While on his repeated visits to the Society's rooms, he expressed, with his esteem of its design and labors, the particular hope that it might be the medium of collecting and sending to England (where our material prosperity is already well known) "information upon the progress of religion, science and education—the proofs of our intellectual and moral manhood—which would be prized there by our friends above all else."

But, (omitting other matters of minor interest) we have time but to notice one other prominent event of the year, which is likely to effect most sensibly the Society's future. Near a year ago, a few generous members of this society commenced a private subscription to secure a lot and building for our already unmanageable collection. Circumstances arrested their work near its happy end; but the society at its annual meeting, three weeks ago, resuscitated and adopted the project, committing the subscription to energetic hands. In two weeks from that time the lot was secured—120 feet by 132 feet, on the northwest corner of Ontario and Dearborn streets, at a cost in cash of $18,000; while more than $10,000 had been obtained beyond that amount, towards the erection of a building. It now remains, only to augment this last named amount till adequate to the erection of a commodious and safe fire-proof building—say 40 feet by 66 or 80 feet, to place this institution on a footing commensurate with its purposes, and gratifying to our natural sensibilities for the good and honor of Chicago and the Northwest.

The Secretary may be allowed in this connection to call up some striking reminiscences. In 1837, (twenty-seven years ago) when Chicago was in its municipal childhood—just five years old—there were in the United States only *six* public Libraries, whose number of full-bound volumes exceeded that of this Society as reported this evening. The largest Library then existing, was at Philadelphia, of forty-four thousand volumes, followed next by that at Harvard College, having forty-two thousand. The Library of the Boston Athenæum (next in order) numbered less than thirty thousand.

In the quarter of a century since elapsed, the number of libraries in the United States, having over ten thousand volumes, has risen from twenty to *one hundred and four;* while the entire kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland had, in 1856, but forty-three, and France, in the same year, but thirty-eight libraries above the same standard. Of the 104 in the United States, three exceed 100,000—that of Harvard College being the largest (140,000;) two have 80,000 or more; two 60,000. This Society occupies a place midway in the scale, being the fifty-sixth, out of 104. This arises, however, from our rigorous test of what is called a bound book—excluding those simply stitched and pressed, with covers of paper or pasteboard. In the number of what we call unbound books and pamphlets, we are exceeded, as before observed, by two institutions only.

We recall these facts not in the spirit of vain boasting, but to call to mind (what we owe in part to the generous Astors, Peabodys and Bateses of our times, but yet more to the general enthusiasm of an intelligent and free people) the bibliographical and literary advancement of America, within a quarter of a century; and this as a promise, and a monition, too, of what is likely to await our own city.

If, within a little more than eight and a half years, without endowment, and in the face of discouragements not few nor light, this young, struggling neophyte has been placed where it is, what may we not hope for in its yet to be unfolded future, when a common love and pride, and sensitive regard for our city's welfare may attract to this now humble ministration to the common good, not only the benefactions of large-hearted affluence, but the co-operative good will of the many men of learning, science, art and genius, of all nationalities, rapidly congregating here. Do we mistake in the belief that an appropriate repository for this Society's collections, with suitable provision for their arrangement and care, and for a tasteful and commodious reading room, which may be the attractive resort, when desired, of the cultivated of both sexes, indeed of all who thirst for knowledge, is now a felt want which should not be disappointed, and the satisfaction of which would soon and richly repay the outlay it may require?

We say repay. Yes, a full revenue comes from such giving as this, a rich harvest from this sowing. Who, on entering some time-honored library, and seeing above its well-filled and venerable alcoves the inscribed names of individuals, whose generous benefactions once filled those shelves with the treasures of olden wisdom, for the benefit of future ages, has not warmed towards those long buried benefactors, and felt that in this pleasant communion of the dead and the living, perpetuate and never broken, was secured the true apotheosis, the genuine immortality of beneficent influence. If, therefore, these pressing cares of ours, whether of commercial or professional life, which crowd on most, debar us from complete appropriation to ourselves of the intended benefits of an institution like this, will it not console us that the good we do will be gladly seized and garnered by others, and live long after us, when that ever forewarned event comes, which reminds us all

> "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue."

In closing this meager glance at the record of another twelvemonth, while thanking this society's friends for all their timely and generous aid to it, it is but justice to lay a chaplet of honor upon the fresh graves of two good friends of this institution who have passed from us within that period. One, the late Hooper Warren, a faithful and esteemed correspondent of this Association, for forty years a not inconspicuous actor in events which have become, in our State, historical, died in August last, in full age, with the benedictions of many friends upon his true-hearted worth. The other, Dr. Franklin Scammon, first Professor of Botany in the University of Chicago, as a man, a naturalist, a citizen and a christian, left a memory of worth and of benefits to the general good of our city, widely esteemed. To any of us it would be grateful to know that the respectful sentiments he inspired toward him, in all who knew him, might follow us when we shall go after him "to the pale realms of shade," and to the communions of a higher life.

> "Sinking within Death's arms, as sinks the sun
> Below the farthest hills, when his day's work is done."

At the conclusion of the Secretary's report, Hon. Wm. H. Brown was introduced, and read a very interesting paper upon the rise and progress of the anti-slavery sentiment in Illinois, a task for which his early residence in the State, and his identity with those earlier movements, rendered him peculiarly capable.

Mr. Brown said: Slavery has always been the disturbing element in this government. In the North and East, on the adoption of the Federal Constitution human chattelism gradually died out, but in the South, because the system was more in consonance with the notions of not only the earlier but the later settlers, it flourished and grew with every succeeding year, and became aggressive in its character, and increased in arrogance until its labors terminated in the last great endeavor to compass the destruction of the government. The prosperity of the free North, with the blighting curse of uncompensated labor forever removed, was happily contrasted with the shiftlessness and lack of enterprise which distinguishes the South.

The first direct conflict between the elements of freedom and slavery was when Missouri applied for admission into the Union with a slave constitution. Then the advocates of both policies waged a bitter and relentless war which was only assuaged by the adoption of what was called the Missouri Compromise. With a faith more infamous than the ancient Punic faith, at least one of the high contracting parties to that compromise had shamefully violated it, as all the world would know, when the efforts to introduce slavery into Kansas by the propagandists should pass into history.

The second grand conflict was fought on the soil of Illinois; to describe this should be the object of his address. This battle between the hosts of freedom and slavery was fought in 1823-24. At this time the settlements of Illinois were confined to a narrow strip of territory bordering upon her great rivers. The speaker said that Cahokia and Kaskaskia were among the earliest settlements in Illinois. These were settled by the French Canadians as early as the latter part of the seventeenth century. The American Bottoms wherein these towns were located were described by the speaker—at the time he settled in Illinois—as being, then as now, marvels of fertility and richness. In other portions of the State there were few settlements until after the war of 1812.

At that time the city of Cairo had a local habitation and a name, and its settlers really thought, as its present inhabitants think, that it was destined to be the largest city on the continent. Just then, immigration began to extend into our borders with unexampled rapidity, particularly from Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina. The immigrants from the former State were educated and wealthy, and came hither because of their love for free institutions, while the immigrants from the two latter were made up mostly of the poor whites, who were ignorant, intolerant and bigoted. Mr. Brown described the political condition of Illinois at this early day, and descanted at length upon the financial policies that then prevailed. Before 1820, all business had been conducted upon the high-pressure principle. All products were largely inflated in value, and real estate brought exhorbitant prices. The bubble burst in 1820. Immigration ceased almost entirely, and many of those who had located in the State in the expectation of permanently remaining here, took up their lines in more pleasant places. We had no currency at this time. In 1821-22 the first State Bank was chartered whose issues were based upon State credit. These rapidly depreciated in value until a dollar in currency was worth but thirty-three cents. Real estate became altogether unsaleable, and no prudent man would take it as a gift. It was at this time that immigration was tending Missouri-ward, and all because of a provision in our constitution forbidding slavery.

It was at this period that the general election occurred. Mr. Brown gave a brief review of the political situation of the State. The number of votes cast at that election for Governor was 8,960, of which Mr. Coles received 2,863 votes, which, as there were four candidates, proved a plurality, and secured for him the seat. Mr. Coles was the leader of the anti-slavery element, and it was mainly to his efforts and those of his friends that the measure for calling a convention and engrafting upon the Constitution a provision allowing slavery in the State was defeated. This lecture was very able and interesting, and at its conclusion the speaker received the usual vote of thanks.

The meeting then adjourned.

Chicago Sabbath School Union.—The monthly meeting of the Chicago Sabbath School Union was held at the Railroad Chapel last night. The interest manifested in the proceedings was of a gratifying character. Among the most important business transacted was the report of the committee to whom was referred the subject of the formation of a "Northwestern Sunday School Teachers' Institute." Rev. J. H. Vincent made the report, and recommended the formation of such an institute. The report was adopted, and Revs. J. H. Vincent, E. S. Wells and J. H. Hollister were appointed a committee to confer with such schools as desired to enter into the plan and aid the effort. Rev. Mr. Vincent also reported in favor of the establishment of a monthly Sabbath School Teachers' magazine, and moved the appointment of a committee to superintend the publication of the zine. Revs. J. H. Vincent, J. A. Pierce and Rev. W. W. Evarts, D. D., were appointed said committee. The meeting then adjourned.

A Female Soldier.—Officer Geo. Miller, of the Mayor's detective staff, yesterday arrested a young woman in male attire as she was in the act of enlisting at Capt. Harty's office. Her name is Louise Evans; she comes from South Riley, Clinton county, Michigan, and has recently been employed as a domestic on Indiana street. Being in want of money, she conceived the idea of enlisting, and for that purpose went to the office of W. Murphy & Co., and engaged as a navy recruit for the sum of $550. She was taken to Capt. Harty's office and, while ascending the stairs, was arrested. She is a quiet, modest appearing girl, and the last one we should expect to see under such circumstances.

Now is the Time to Learn to Sing.—The Musical Union Singing Class, under the direction of Mr. Dye, will meet at their Academy, in the Methodist Church Block, on the corner of Clark and Washington streets, as follows:

Adult class for beginners Tuesday evening, Dec. 6, commencing at 7 o'clock; preparatory class for advanced singers, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 7; juvenile class on Saturday morning, Dec. 10, commencing at 9 o'clock. Terms for twelve lessons—Adult class, gents, $5, ladies, $3.50; juvenile class $2.50.

Held to Bail.—Frederick Melchein, who has been in the employ of Loeb & Gumbel, hardware merchants No. 175 North Clark street for the last six months, was, on Saturday, arrested on the charge of grand larceny, and bound over to the Recorder's Court in the sum of $2,000. He was arrested by officer McMahon, and examined before Justice Stickney.

88th Illinois.—A dispatch was received in this city yesterday morning from Lieutenant Colonel Geo. W. Smith, now commanding the 88th Regiment as follows:

"The 88th lost sixteen men in the battle at Franklin, but no officers. The regiment captured five flags."

Sixty-fifth Illinois.—In the recent battle at Franklin, Tenn., the 65th Illinois, a Chicago regiment, in Cox's division of the 23d corps, was on the skirmish line. The regiment suffered considerably. One piece of shell killed two men and wounded Lieut. James Miller, commanding Co. A of that regiment.

Killed.—William Hea, Esq., this morning received a dispatch from Bridgeport, Ala., announcing the sad tidings that his son William, who was a brave and much respected member of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, was fatally shot on Thursday.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Holiday Goods—THE NOISELESS WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE, is the ONLY one which uses the ROTATING HOOK without "*Brush,*" "*Pad,*" "*Check*" *and* "*Controller.*" It has taken THIRTY-FIVE FIRST PREMIUMS THIS SEASON. It can be used a life-time without getting out of order or taking apart for cleaning or oiling. L. CORNELL & Co., dec6.A673-12t-TT&S 133 Lake street.

Fenian Brotherhood—Mr. Finnerty, recently from Tipperary will be at the meeting this (Tuesday) evening, and speak. A full attendance is requested. Per order Com. Safety, THOS. O'CONNOR, Sec'y.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.—168,000 IN USE. These machines use the ROTATING HOOK EXCLUSIVELY, A WHEEL MOVEMENT, CONSTANTLY IN ONE DIRECTION, to make the LOCK STITCH. Salesroom 106 Lake street. no12-w431-1m

Coughs and Colds, sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a DIRECT influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the *genuine.* Sold by all dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents a box. dec6h.611.1mtues.ths.&sat.

Economy should be praticed by everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of Jayne's Expectorant by those troubled with a slight cough or hoarseness, or sore throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected cough often ends in consumption. A slight inflamation of the lining of the wind tubes the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat and a pain in the breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once Jayne's Expectorant. It is a standard remedy, and its curative powers have been tested by thousands of persons who were restored to health by its use. Sold by Druggists everywhere. dec6.609.3t.tues.ths.&sat.

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems. New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillon Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. oc24-197-3m

☞ Paper Hangings, Painting, Calcimining and Glazing, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street. no5-v604-1m

Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, and now of 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, up stairs, has an infallible method for the cure of spermatorrhea, seminal weakness or involuntary emissions, impotence caused from spermatorrhea or loss of semen. This debility, Dr. James will oblige himself in every case, to cure. Syphilis, in its various forms—this terrible poison, both entailed and hereditary—permanently and perfectly eradicated from the system without mercury, iodide potassii, arsenic, or any poison, but with a neutralizer—a positive cure for this disease. All diseases peculiar to the sexes of a private nature speedily cured.

Dr. James practiced fifteen years in New Orleans, thirteen years of which time he conducted the largest hospital in the United States for the treatment of infectious venereal diseases—and for the last three years he has been practicing in this city (Chicago.)

Dr. James' office and parlors are at 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Illinois. Office hours from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m. Ten separate rooms, and all consultations confidential. dec5a582-3t

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Appointments by the Governor—A Horse Dealer Murdered in Fayette County—Thos. Longworth Pardoned.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Monday, Dec. 5.

The Governor has made the following appointments; Capt. David H. Wilson, Major of the 10th cavalry, vice Stevenson, mustered out; Asst. Surgeon Benj. H. Bradshaw, to be Surgeon of the 46th infantry, vice Depuy, resigned; Major Victor Vifquain, to be Lieut. Col. of the 97th infantry, vice Martin, resigned; Capt. Jas. B. Buchanan, to be Major of the 97th, vice Vifquain, promoted; Major Wm. R. Lockland, to be Lieut. Col. of the 108th, vice Sidway, resigned.

A horse dealer a few days since, while travelling through Hurricane Creek Bottom, Fayette county, was accosted by a man named Harrison, a notoriously bad character, who told him he had some horses to dispose of, and asked him to his house to see them. The dealer refused to go, but was afterwards waylaid by Harrison and a man named Lears and murdered. His body was found afterwards, and the murder was traced to the parties through the fact that the horses were sold at St. Louis and Chicago. Lears is one of the Camp Douglas Chicago conspirators. They concealed the body in a ravine where it was discovered after considerable difficulty. After Harrison's arrest and imprisonment his Copperhead friends made threats to forcibly release him, but have not yet done so.

The Governor has pardoned Thomas Longworth, of Scott county, sentenced to the Penitentiary.

A Sanitary Fair, for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers, will be held by the ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society, in Strawn's Hall, on Thursday and Friday, the 22d and 23d of December, in Jacksonville. It will be a grand affair.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 5.

The Senate was called to order at noon, by Mr. Clarke, of New Hampshire, President *pro tem.* Prayer was then made by the Chaplain, Mr. Bowman, of Indiana.

Mr. FOOTE, of Vermont, offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Senate be instructed to inform the house that the Senate was ready to proceed to business. Adopted.

The following Senators were present: Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Hardin, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Hicks, Howe, Johnson, Lane, of Indiana, Lane, of Kansas, McDougall, Morgan, Merrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Ramsey, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, and Willey.

Mr. SHERMAN, introduced a bill providing that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorised to construct not exceeding six steam revenue cutters, for service on the lakes, and for that purpose the sum of $1,000,000, or so much thereof as necessary, is appropriated.

Mr. LANE introduced a bill for the relief of the militia of Kansas in repelling the invasion of the rebels under Price. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. FOSTER moved the Senate take a recess for one hour. On reassembling the Senate Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 5.

The House assembled at noon. The galleries were densely crowded. All the members are in the best possible humor, and are exchanging salutations.

The SPEAKER called the House to order, when prayer was offered up to the Throne of Grace by Chaplain Channing. The roll of members was called. Upwards of 150 members answered to their names. A quorum was announced in attendance.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that a quorum of the Senate had assembled, and were ready to proceed to business.

Resolutions were adopted to inform the Senate and the President that the House is ready to proceed to business.

The Speaker laid before the House the credentials of five gentlemen of Louisiana, signed by Michael Hahn, Governor, claiming to be elected members of the House, in pursuance of the recently adopted Constitution of that State. The credentials were referred to the Committee on Elections.

The privileges of the hall were accorded to them while the question of their credentials was pending.

Mr. DAVIS, of Md., presented a protest from Louisiana against their being admitted as members. Referred to Committee on Elections.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Md., it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for an amendment of the Constitution, providing that so much of the 9th section of the 1st article of the Constitution as declares no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State, be and the same is hereby annulled.

Mr. PENDLETON offered the following:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate, if not incompatible with public interests, the report made by Col. Thomas M. Key of an interview between himself and Howell Cobb on the 14th day of June, 1862, on the banks of the Chickahominy, by the authority of the War Department, on the subject of the exchange of prisoners.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., objected, so the subject lies over.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means, with a view to lessen the cost of the necessaries of life, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tariff on coffee, sugar, teas, and similar articles, by the payment of all customs in paper currency of the Government instead of gold, or by the modification of the tariff so that an advolorem and not a specific duty be laid on said articles.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, of Mass., the resolution was tabled by a vote of 69 to 49.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., it was

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing a sinking fund at an early day for the gradual extinguishment of the public debt.

Mr. WASHBURNE offered a resolution that, in any amendment to the revenue bill to be reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, the said committee be instructed to lay a tax on all stocks of domestic liquors on hand.

Mr. MORRILL moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was disagreed to by a vote of 47 to 63.

The resolution was then agreed to by a vote of 53 to 51.

The SPEAKER said that he understood that the President's message would not be communicated to-day. Adjourned.

Rebel Military News.

NEW YORK, Monday, Dec. 5.—Beauregard telegraphs to Richmond that the Union forces evacuated Decatur on the 16th ultimo, after burning the large storehouses filled with provisions. His officers rescued from the burning building fifteen pontoon boats, and afterwards pressed the enemy closely.

Further details of Gen. Gregg's raid south of Petersburg show it to have been one of the most important of the campaign. The distance marched in going and coming was about forty miles.

Richmond papers discredit the reports that Grant is crossing his men from the north to the south side of the James River, and say it is not on his right, but on his left, that Grant meditates an early and heavy attack.

Some important movement in the vicinity of the Dutch Gap Canal, by the monitors, is also referred to by the Richmond editors.

The Richmond *Whig* of Dec. 2d says Price, with a large army, is within striking distance of Little Rock, Ark.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK MIDNIGHT DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Monday, Dec. 5—Midnight.

The stock market is irregular and inactive. Railroad share market steady at Stock Exchange, without any general animation. The only point of interest was the heavy purchases in Reading, based upon a prospective cash dividend. Rock Island is also in great demand. Government securities and Treasury paper are firmer and better. On Five-Twenties there is more demand than on Saturday. In all other stocks there is no particular change. The gold market is without any special speculative movement on the side of bulls or bears. The price opened at 227. After a slight decline it subsequently ruled about 229, unaffected by well founded rumors of good news of importance having been received at Washington. The report of Sherman being within six miles of Savannah did not seriously disturb the market.

The money market shows a still increasing ease. Money brokers have more funds placed at their disposal than they can employ.

Foreign Exchange rates unchanged for Wednesday's steamer.

At Gallagher's Board to-night the Stock market was very dull. Gold 228¾, closing steady; N. Y. C. 119⅝; Ohio and Miss. cert. 35⅝; Erie 93⅝; Hudson 118⅝; Reading 135⅝; M. S. 69¼; Ill. C. 129¼; Pitts. 110¼; R. I. 106⅝; N. W. 46⅝; do pfd. 75⅝; Ft. W. 104 ⅞; Cumberland, 46; Quicksilver Mining, 86½; Mariposa do, 25⅝.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Opening Day.

[Reported by Telegraph Exclusively for the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Monday Evening, Dec. 5.

BEEF CATTLE—We have on sale at Allerton's today about 3,600 head of bullocks, the general quality of which is about the average. The weather is too warm to be favorable for trade, which has not opened well, but has been dull all day, closing at ½ a cent decline.

The top prices current to-day excluding fancy cattle or extra holiday beef ℔ net weight of meat, seller sinking offal, 16@18c. Medium quality, say the average of a good fair drove of Illinois steers of 600 or 700 ℔s weight, 13@15c. The lowest rates, including light thin steers, and coarse oxen, &c., 8@12c.

SHEEP—The Sheep market is ¼@½c better and lively compared with last week's prices. Best prices ℔, live weight, are 7½@8c.

HOGS—The Hog market, compared with last week, is a shade lower. The range of prices ℔ live weight 11@12c, and trade is not lively.

SOLON ROBINSON.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Dec. 5, 1864.

FLOUR—Dull and declining.

GRAIN—Wheat opened dull and lower, but closed steady. Sales this morning were: 2,400 bu No. 1 Spring (Winter receipts) at $1.68@1.69; 350 bu No. 2 Spring in store at $1.58. Sales on 'Change: 8,000 bu No 1 in store (Winter receipts) at $1.69@1.70; 5,000 bu do seller's option all the month, at $1.68; 2,000 bu do seller's option all January, at $1.70; 1,500 bu No. 2 (Winter receipts) at $1.58. Corn—steady. Sales of 800 bu new shelled, delivered, at 95c. Barley—firm. Sales of 3,800 bu No. 2 in store at $1.40; 400 bu by sample, delivered, at $1.50. Rye—unchanged. Sales of 400 bu delivered at $1.22.

LIVE HOGS—Steady. Sales of 82 head, averaging 190@232 lbs, at $9.90@10.40 per 100 lbs.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 5.

TOBACCO—Higher. Sales 21 hhds; bids on 18 rejected. Prices—Stems $3.00; factory lugs $9.35@9.75; planters' do $9.65@11.50; common shipping leaf $12.75@16.75; medium do $20.25; medium manufacturing leaf $29.00.

FLOUR—Receipts 5,786 brls, and inactive. Sales of double extra on private terms; single extra at $8.90 delivered, 1,100 brls four ace at $12.00 ℔ brl.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts over 37,000 bushels, with active demand. Sales of 4,900 sacks on private terms; 114 do at $177; 300 do at $1.80; 150 do at $1.82½; 500 do at $1.84; 100 do at $1.85; 1,100 do at $1.86; 445 do at $1.87; 500 do at $1.90; 948 do at $1.95; 132 do at $1.98; 180 do at $2.00 ℔ bushel. Corn—Firm. Sales of 170 sacks at $1.30½; 315 do at $143; new white at $1.54@1.65 ℔ bushel, sacks included. Oats—sales of 297 sacks, second-hand bags, at 90@90½c; 1,830 do, in lots, at 93c ℔ bu, sacks included. Rye—sales were of sacks at $1.15 ℔ bu. Buckwheat—sales of 66 sacks at $2.00, and 33 do at $2.10 ℔ bu. Barley—sales of 360 sacks Fall at $2.02½, and 135 do Spring at $1.90 ℔ bu.

HOGS—Receipts, 651 head; sales: 19 head, 4,300 ℔s, at 10½c; 10 head, 4,560 ℔s, at same; 218 head, 39,866 ℔s, at 9c; 26 head, 5,405 ℔s, at 10c; 105 head, 25,323 ℔s, at 9⅝c; 290 head, 58,470 ℔s, at 10½c. Receipts at Bellevue House were 1,374 head; sales were: 168 head, 38,173 ℔s, $10.40; 54 head, 117,90 ℔s, at 10¼c; 11 head, 2,970 ℔s, at 10¼c; 30 head, 6,830 ℔s, at $10.30; 42 head, 8,325 ℔s, at 10⅝c ℔ gross.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 5.

The receipts of hogs during the past 24 hours foot up about 5,000 head, and the entered sales 3,500 head, at $1.75 for light and $14.00 for 200 ℔ averages, and $14.25 for extra quality. The total receipts during the week foot up 61,000 head. The weather to-day was rather more favorable for packing operations, and all the houses are in full blast. There are between 40,000 and 50,000 head in the pens around the city. There was a good inquiry for green meats and a rather better feeling in the market. Shoulders sold at 12½@13c; sides 15½, and hams at 16@16½c. New mess pork is held at $37.50 on the spot. It can be bought at $36.50. Lard closed at 23c for prime new city.

WHISKY—Was in good demand, and sales of 1,200 brls were reported at $1.96—the market closing very firm at that figure.

PROVISIONS—There is nothing doing in old bulk meats or bacon, and quotations are entirely nominal.

FLOUR—Dull at $9.25 for superfine; $9.50 for extra, and $9.75@10.00 for family.

GRAIN—Wheat in good request at $2.00@2.03 for prime red. Corn in good demand and firm at $1.00 per bu for new ear.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Monday, Dec. 5.

COTTON—Dull and heavy at $1.28 for middling.

FLOUR—State and western dull and drooping, with sales at $9.80@9.95 for extra state; $9.50@9.65 for super western; $10.00@10.40 for common to medium and western; $10.95@11.00 for extra round hoop Ohio; $11.50@12.00 for trade brands, market closing heavy. Included in the sales are 1,000 brls state for the last half of January at $10.40@12.00, for the middle of January to middle of February $10.60.

WHISKY—Active and decidedly firmer at $1.88@1.91 for state; and $1.90@1.95 for western, closing at outside figures.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and rather heavy—Chicago spring $2.18@2.22, inside price for No 2; Milwaukee club $2.23@2.26; winter red 2.35. Rye quiet at $1.75 afloat. Barley dull. Corn dull and nominal—mixed western held at $1.94@1.95, with buyers at $1.90@1.91, with sales of white southern at $2.05. Oats decidedly active and firmer at $1.01@1.03½.

HOPS—25@50c.

WOOL—Steady and in moderate demand.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady. Sugar firm at 24@25c for Porto Rico, and 18@20½c for muscovado. Molasses dull.

PETROLEUM—Quiet at 47½@48c for crude, 65c for refined in bond, and 88c for refined free.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened decidedly firmer, but closed heavy at $32.50 for 1862-3 mess; $35.25 for 1863-4 do, cash and regular way, closing with no buyers at $34.00; $32.25@32.50 for prime, and $36.00 for prime mess; also sales 4,000 brls new mess, 1863-4, for December, January and February, buyer's and seller's option, at $37.00@38.50, and 1,500 brls 1863-4 mess, for December, buyer's option, at $33.75@34.00. Beef steady and in moderate demand. Lard quiet and without decided change. We quote at 21½@23½c. Butter in moderate demand at 37@42c. Cheese quiet and unchanged. We quote at 18@22½c for common to prime.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Monday, Dec. 5.

MONEY—Easy and steady at 6@7c for call loans.

STERLING—Quiet at 109¾.

GOLD—Quiet and without any decided change, opening at 227 and advancing to 229½, and closing at 228@228⅝.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—A shade firmer with more doing.

STOCKS—Dull and lower. R I 104; Toledo 108⅛; N W 46¾; I B 50; do pfd 75⅝; Cleve & Pitts 109⅝; Ohio & Miss cert 35⅝; N Y C 120; Hudson 116; Ft Wayne 103; Erie 93¾; U S 1 year 99⅝; 10-40 coupons 99⅝; 6's '81 coupons 114; gold 228¾.

New York Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Monday, Dec. 5.

Loans	$196,963,507	—Increase	$3,034,427
Specie	20,373,919	—Increase	25,350
Circulation	3,770,321	—Decrease	45,337
Deposits	165,432,900	—Increase	4,010,742

Boston Mining Board.

NEW YORK, Monday, Dec. 5.

The following are the prices of Mining Stocks to-day in Boston: Central, 50; Franklin, 46¾; Hancock, 8¼; Huron, 41; Isle Royal, 18¾; Minnesota, 28; French Creek, 12; Canada, 1¾; Cooper Falls, 37; Quincy, 95; Pewabic, 54¾.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 5, 1864.

FLOUR—Dull. Sales 300 brls extra.

GRAIN—Wheat firm. Sales 10,000 bu Southern red at $2.50@2.55. Corn active. New white $1.78@1.80; yellow $1.82.

WHISKY—Firm and advancing. Sales at $1.90.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, Monday, Dec. 5.

FLOUR—Steady, with a good demand.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet. No. 2 Chicago Spring is held $2.12. $2.17 offered. Corn, Barley and Rye in nominal demand.

CANAL FREIGHTS—No through engagements.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 5.

BEEF CATTLE—Dull—sales of 1,400 at 9@17c ℔ ℔.

SHEEP—In demand—sales 4,000 head at 8½c ℔ ℔. gross.

HOGS—Lower—sales 1,300 head.

MARRIED.

At the Briggs House, on Monday afternoon, December 5th, by the Rev. Dr. Ryder, of St. Paul's, H. H. PORTER, Esq., (Superintendent of the M. & R. R.) and MISS ELIZA T. FRENCH, daughter of George H. French, Esq., of this city.

At Erie, Pa., on the evening of Nov. 24th, by the Rev. Mr. Osborn, THEO. WILCOX, of Chicago, and Miss HELEN RICHARDS, of the former place. No cards.

At the residence of Henry Rice, by the Rev. Mr. Brooks, Mr. GEORGE H. RICE, of Chicago, and Miss LULA B. RECTOR, of Syracuse, N. Y. No cards.

☞ New York and Massachusetts papers please copy.

DIED.

At Cicero, near Chicago, on Nov. 29th, 1864, of consumption, GEORGE DAVIDSON, aged 31 years, formerly of Earlston, Scotland.

☞ Berwickshire (Scotland) papers please copy.

At Springfield, Ill., Dec. 4th, 1864, of consumption, Mrs. LAURA E. B. HUDSON, wife of Fredric Hudson, Esq., and youngest daughter of Judge Buckner S. Morris.

Funeral from the residence of her father, No. 6 Washington street, Chicago, Tuesday, Dec. 6th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

At Brighton, Mass., Dec. 3d, HALLIE, only child of Daniel F. and Sarah E. Baxter, aged 1 year and 6 mos.

Funeral from their residence, 311 Ohio street, on Wednesday, Dec. 7th, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

AUCTION SALES OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE,
Every Wednesday, at 10 A. M. prompt
GORE, WILSON & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 54 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Salesrooms in Portland Block,
NOS. 105, 106 AND 107 DEARBORN STREET.

200 PAIR HEAVY WHITE BLANKETS—AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7th, at 11 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, 105, 106 and 107 Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, 200 Pairs Heavy White Blankets. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, Buck Gloves, Gauntlets, Mitts, Yankee Notions, &c., AT AUCTION. On Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 7th and 8th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at Butters & Co's Auction Rooms, 105, 106 and 107 Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington sts. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, HATS AND CAPS, AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, 105, 106 and 107 Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington sts. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

TEAM HORSES, FREIGHT and Truck Wagons, Buggies, Double Harness, &c., &c., the property of Charles Walsh, AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Horse and Carriage Repository, 164 and 166 Washington-st. We are authorized to sell without reserve, for cash, the following property of Charles Walsh, viz:
One dark chestnut horse and one black horse, known as Charly and Cub.
Two grey Canadian ponies, known as Buck and Billy.
One bay horse and one grey horse, known as Frank and Moscow.
Two bay horses, known as John and Dutton.
One large bay horse.
One roan horse.
One bay draught horse.
One bay mare, four years old.
One bay mare, three years old.
Two horses, known as Cream and Collins.
Three heavy express wagons.
Four heavy platform truck wagons.
One square box, two-seat wagon, extension top.
Six set double harness, one single harness, two saddles, two bay cutters, neck-yokes, stable tools, blankets, &c., &c.
The above can be seen at the Repository on Monday—day before the sale.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st.
LADIES' CLOAKS
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, December 9th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold at our Auction Rooms, a large invoice of
EXTRA FINE
LADIES' CLOAKS
Just received from the East, and consisting of fine Black and Colored Beavers, Doeskins, Plushes, Cloth, &c., in Basques, Sacques, Chesterfields, Circulars with Hoods, Water-proof Circulars, &c., all trimmed with rich trimming. Each cloak will be sold separate and numbered.
Those wishing a good article will find it to their advantage to attend this sale, as it is the
Best and Finest Assortment
Sold this season. Every Cloak will be sold to the highest bidder. Also—at the same time,
ONE LARGE MINK CAPE.
The goods can be examined on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Salesroom, 44, 46, & 48 Dearborn St.
LARGE SALE OF
Rich Furniture, Carpets, Extra Silver-Plated Ware, Cutlery, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, Dec. 6th, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, consisting in part of Rich Chamber Suits, with Marble Tops, in rosewood, walnut and chestnut; Parlor Suits, in Rep and Hair Cloth; Etageres, Secretaries and Book-cases, in rosewood and oil walnut; Hat Trees, Marble Top Tables, Dressing Bureaus, Extension Tables, Chamber and Dining-room Chairs, Easy Chairs, Hair, Spring, and other Mattresses, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Sofas.
Also—A fine assortment of extra Silver-plated Castors, Spoons, Forks, Cake and Card Baskets, fine Ivory-handled and Silver plated Table Cutlery of the best quality. Also—Stoves, and many other Goods.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct's.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st.
Regular Trade Sale of
42 Crates White Crockery, and 100 Boxes Glassware,
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, December 8, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn street. The assortment will be found complete in Toilet, Dinner and Tea Ware, all of the very best quality and most saleable shapes. The packages are opened, and will be sold in lots, and in quantities to suit dealers. Buyers from the country can have their goods packed by an experienced packer. Country dealers will find it to their interest to attend our Regular Sales of Crockery, &c.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

CANAL BOATS AT AUCTION.
Public notice is hereby given that the "Union Line Transportation Company" will offer for sale at their office,
58 STATE-ST. CHICAGO,
At 11 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, December 15th, 1864,
At public auction, the following property:
Canal Boat "York State."
" " "Bay State."
" " "J. D. Harmon."
" " "Prairie Rose."
" " "Onondaga."
" " "C. L. Hantoon."
" " "J. P. Chapin."
" " "Ajax."
" steam tow-boat "St. Croix."
Also—One "G. Rich & Co.'s" Patent Safe, and one Double Office Desk. Terms of sale—Cash in hand.
CHAS. B. HOLMES, Agent, No. 58 State st.

Native Wines.

Consisting in part of STRAWBERRY, BLACKBERRY, CHERRY, RED RASPBERRY and GRAPE WINES; PEACH, APPLE, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDIES. Also, fine imported BRANDIES, GINS, PORT and SHERRY WINES, &c., for Medicinal and Table use, which are perfectly pure, and need only be tried to be appreciated. None genuine unless they have our GOLD LABEL on each bottle, and our initials pressed in wax over the cork. Sold by all druggists and dealers throughout the country. Call for our goods and take no other. Circulars to the trade supplied on application to
BENNETT, PIETERS & CO.,
No. 21 River street, Chicago.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A 15 horse power Portable Engine, all complete and in good running order. Can be seen at the corner of Halsted and Kinzie streets, West Side. D. BROPHY, 183 West Kinzie street.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, Foundry and Machine Shop, with all the machinery, tools, stock, &c., of "The Watters' Manufacturing Company," at Jordan, Onondaga County, New York. Everything in complete order. Good business established. Reason for selling, death of Mr. Watters. Address the Company, or A. H. PICKERING & CO., Room 3, Steel's Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Sleighs! Sleighs!! Sleighs!!! The largest and finest stock of Sleighs ever offered in this market, at BRAINARD & MATHER'S Carriage and Sleigh Repository, 193 State street. Wanted at the same place a new or second-hand Hearse and a Skeleton Trotting Wagon. Address Post Office Box 1757. BRAINARD & MATHER.

FOR SALE—Dental Office and practice for sale worth $2,500 per annum. Please apply to "J D H," care of S. S. White, 102 Randolph street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A Retail Grocery Store. Location good. Small stock, nearly new. Call at Store 299 West Madison street. For particulars call at L. BARBER & SON, 241 South Water street.

FOR SALE—A large, water-power, Flouring Mill, with four run of stone, near Chicago; has good custom business, abundance of water, and is a first-class property. Also, several fine farms for sale, near Chicago. SCOVILLE & HARVEY, Telegraph Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Will be sold cheap, for cash, the entire stock, together with the fixtures, of a Boot and Shoe Store, now doing a good business. For particulars apply at 55 Randolph street, Room 1. CLANCY, MUSHAM & CO.

FOR SALE—One-half interest in a Saloon doing a good business. Inquire this morning at Room 10, Post Office Block.

FOR SALE—One second-hand 175 gallon Still, with worm—all in good order. R. T. CRANE & BRO., 102 West Lake street.

FOR SALE—Four first-class 7-octave Pianos of Eastern make; one 6½-octave, second-hand. Repairing and Tuning promptly attended to. Rosewood Veneers for sale. One first-class Omnibus, price $100. One first-class Piano Case Maker wanted, at 118 South Dearborn street, on the second floor. by J. PRESTON.

FOR SALE—A first-class Stone Fire Proof Grain Warehouse; capacity 30,000 bushels; in perfect order, good elevator, at Lane, Ogle County, Illinois, 75 miles west of Chicago. One of the best grain points in Illinois. Inquire of D. R. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph street, Chicago, or H. BURLINGAM, Esq., Lane, Ill.

FOR SALE—A good second-hand steam power, nearly new, for sale cheap for cash, consisting of two 8-inch cylinders, 15 inch stroke, upright tubular boiler, 450 feet fire surface, on iron frame and wheels. Built for steam plow, is the best manner, and of the best material. Inquire of O. N. BRAINERD, Union Mills, 23 North Canal street.

FOR SALE—Wanted to sell a Store and Stock of Merchandise, consisting of staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Queensware, &c., principally bought from twelve months to two years ago. The store is located in one of the best county seats in this State, and will be sold cheap for cash. Apply, or address by letter LEE & ANTES, 121 Lake st.

FOR SALE—Rare Opportunity for those desirous of entering in a well established business. The entire stock of merchandise of E. Chesebough, deceased, late of Atchison City, Kansas, is offered for sale at a bargain. The situation of the stand is not surpassed by any place on the Missouri River. The sales during the last year exceed Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000). Terms reasonable. Apply to MRS. E. CHESEBOUGH, Administratrix.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—An improved Farm of 640 acres in McHenry County, Ill., about sixty miles from Chicago and three miles southeast from Union Station, on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad. Upon the premises is a good two story dwelling house, with a wing, two small tenement houses, two barns, two apple orchards, &c., and plenty of timber. Will be sold at a bargain. Title indisputable. For particulars address F. S. HOES, 220 Broadway, New York City, or apply to SYDNEY MYERS, 13 Clark street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—240 acres of dry prairie land, in section 31, township 38, four miles southwest of Chicago. Price $80 per acre. Also 120 acres half a mile west of the City Limits, on the line of Madison street. Price $300 per acre. Terms one-third cash and the balance on time. For particulars address G. T. GILLHAM, Northampton, Peoria County, Illinois.

FOR SALE—A Farm of 160 acres, 2¼ miles northeast of Kankakee City. The farm is fenced, has a comfortable house, and 60 acres under cultivation. Will be sold for $20 per acre, one-fourth cash and the balance in five yearly payments. D. K. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph street, Chicago. Box 3497.

Amusements.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
COL. J. H. WOOD AND B. F. WHITMAN, Proprietors and Managers.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6th, the beautiful domestic Comedy of
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.
John Mildmay.......Mr. Frank Aiken
Mr. Potter.......Mr. Bradley
Mrs. Sternhold.......Mrs. Stonsall
To conclude with
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
Ruy Gomez.......Mr. Frank Aiken
Dutchess.......Mrs. L. B. Perrin
☞ Will shortly be revived, Gayler's elegant Comedy of THE MAGIC MARRIAGE.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
McVicker & Myers.......Managers.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats can be secured one week in advance at the box office, from 10 to 1 and from 3 to 5 o'clock. THEATRE WARM AND COMFORTABLE.
Last week positively of the magnificent lyric artist,
VESTVALI,
Who will appear this evening and until further notice in an entire new play entitled
GAMEA;
OR, THE HEBREW FORTUNE TELLER.
Gamea.......M'lle Vestvali
Bianca.......Mrs. Anna Cowell
Rutchiori.......Mr. J. E. Nagle
Martha.......Mrs. Myers
Count Dornini.......Mr. Myers
Castora.......Mr. J. A. Lord
The performance will conclude with a popular farce.
☞ Saturday afternoon, VESTVALI MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Washington street, bet. Clark and Dearborn.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
Monday Evening, Dec. 5th, and every evening during the week. Splendid Programme. First Appearance of Herr Zirom, the greatest Musical Wonder of the Age, from the Principal Concerts of London, Paris, St. Petersburg and New York. Mr. John Allen, the great Ethiopian Comedian.
ADMISSION—35 cents; Orchestra Chairs and Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Lower Boxes, $3.00; Upper, $2.50. Box Office open from 10 to 1, and from 3 to 5 o'clock p. m. Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock p. m. EDWIN KELLY, Manager.
R. S. DINGESS, Agent.

VARIETIES THEATRE,
Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK.......Proprietor and Manager.
T. L. FITCH.......Acting and Stage Manager.
NEW AND BRILLIANT ATTRACTIONS.
Reappearance of the old favorite, M'dle BRIGNOLI, the beautiful Danseuse and Female Violinist.
Immense success of M'lle AUGUSTA, Miss NELLIE HOWARD, LITTLE MAC and JOHNNY MACK. Several other new Stars are engaged and will shortly appear.
CHANGE OF TIME!
Doors open at 6:45.......Curtain rises at 7:45
SCALE OF PRICES:
Parquette, 30 cents.......Dress Circle, 40 cents
Private Boxes.......$3.00 and $4.00
Single Seats in Boxes.......75 cents

RAG PICKER'S BALL WILL be held in BRYAN HALL on the evening of
JANUARY 3d, 1865,
For the benefit of the Soldier's Rest.

MARTINE'S CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY, corner of Clark and Monroe streets. Students entering this Academy receive a thorough and systematic course of instruction. Soirees—Tuesday evenings, only for scholars and friends. Miss Claudine Meyers, Miss Mary Dorval, Miss Jennie Martine, Lady Teachers. J. EDWIN MARTINE, Principal.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
For the Benefit of the
New French Catholic Church of Chicago,
To take place at BRYAN HALL,
On the Evening of Friday, Dec. 9th, 1864.
For this occasion the following distinguished Artists and Amateurs have kindly volunteered their services:
VOCAL PART—Miss G. SELS, Mezzo Soprano; Miss L. FARRELL, Contralto; Mr. ED. SCHULTZE, Tenor; Mr. T. GOODWILLIE, Baritone.
INSTRUMENTAL PART—Miss DE PELGROM, Pianist; Mr. A. BAUMBACH, Pianist; Mr. LEWIS, Violinist.
☞ Tickets of admission, Fifty Cents.
For Reserved Seats to ticket holders, 25 cents; to be had at Root & Cady's, 95 S. Clark st.

POWERS' GYMNASTIC ACADEMY, 116 and 118 Randolph street.
A DAY CLASS FOR LADIES
Will be formed on WEDNESDAY, December 7th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES.
DR. J. G. HOLLAND,
(Timothy Titcomb,)
Will deliver a Lecture at Bryan Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7th, commencing at 8 o'clock.
SUBJECT:
"Cost and Compensation."
Tickets for sale at Book Store of S. C. Griggs & Co.
ADMISSION - - - - - 50 CENTS.
☞ New tickets have been issued and will be used.
J. THORNE CLARKSON, Chairman Lec. Com.

SOLDIERS' HOME LECTURES.
Metropolitan Hall, Thursday Eve'g, Dec. 8,
BY MRS. H. NINA SMITH
SUBJECT—"MAIDEN—WIFE—MOTHER."
Bryan Hall, Saturday Eve'g, Dec. 10,
By Miss Augusta St. Clair.
SUBJECT—"THREE YEARS IN SALT LAKE CITY."
The next two Lectures will take place the following week in Bryan Hall by Miss MATTIE GREENWOOD, of England, whose lectures on "Female Education," "My Countrywomen," &c., were highly popular in her own as well as this country, will deliver her great lecture, entitled
"WHOM SHALL I MARRY?"
Or, the Duty of Young Ladies in Reference to Home, Parents, Society, Courtship and Marriage.
Last Lecture of the Course by a Southern Lady, Mrs. H. NINA SMITH. Subject:
"WOMEN OF THE SOUTH AND NORTH,"
Which Lecture, among the friends of this country in England, was extremely popular, as graphically describing the state of society in both sections of the United States.
ONE-HALF THE NET PROCEEDS of the Lectures devoted to the Soldiers Home of Chicago.
These Lectures are all of a high-toned moral and religious character, of more practical benefit to the young than a dozen operas. Every patron of the Lectures receives a Present as soon as he buys a ticket, worth on an average usually the cost of ticket—the Lectures alone being well worth the price of admission.
Admission and Present.......50
Secured Seats—better Presents.......$1.00
Tickets for Course and Presents.......1.50
Secured Seats for Course and best Presents.......3.00
On sale Monday and every day after at Office of Bryan Hall, from 10 to 6 o'clock, where the Present is given as soon as the ticket is bought.
Among the Presents are—
One Piano Forte.......$300
One Melodeon.......100
One Sewing Machine.......60
Dress Patterns—Black Silk, Alpacas, and others; Watches, Furs, Children's Clothing, Plated, Stone and China Ware, Beautiful Jewelry, Capes, Shawls, Scarfs. Christmas Presents in great variety.
☞ Every person gets a Present as soon as the ticket is bought.
A Band of Music will be in attendance each evening. Doors open at 7—Chair taken at 8 o'clock.
"GOD BLESS THE SOLDIER."

ST. GEORGE'S BALL
—AT—
BRYAN HALL,
Thursday Evening, Dec. 8th, 1864.
Tickets, admitting gentleman and ladies, $1.50.
☞ Street cars will run until the close of the Ball.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 214 Wabash avenue, between Adams and Jackson streets.
Class open at all times for beginners. Children's class every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday and Saturday evenings. Rooms to let for private parties.

SECOND ANNUAL GRAND BALL of the CHICAGO SEAMEN'S UNION,
Will be held at the Turner Hall, corner Clark street and Chicago avenue, on THURSDAY EVENING, December 8th, 1864. Tickets can be had at the Hall, or of Patrick Smith, corner Water and Dearborn sts. The street cars will be in attendance all night.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Private rooms with board may be found at 229 Michigan street, North Side, a short distance west from Rush street bridge. Day boarders also accommodated.

BOARDING—A suit of desirable unfurnished rooms, being parlor, bed room, closet and bath room; also single furnished rooms to let with first-class board, at 157 Fourth avenue.

BOARDING—A private family, without children, will let several handsome and well furnished rooms, as lodging rooms, or with breakfast only. Location, near the horse cars on either Madison or Randolph streets, and one of the best in the West Division. The house is warm and pleasant, and altogether desirable to parties who would appreciate a neat and comfortable home. Linen furnished in the house if desired. Reference given and required. Address, with name, "M M," Tribune office.

BOARDING—Wanted. A gentleman and wife wish a furnished room, with fire and light, in a respectable private family, where there are no other boarders, either on the West or North Sides, within twenty minutes walk of the Tremont House. Terms must not exceed fifty dollars per month. Reference exchanged. Address "T D S," Post Office Box 5781.

BOARDING.—A pleasant unfurnished front room, bedroom and closet, suitable for a gentleman and wife. For particulars call at 14 South Green street.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can obtain an unfurnished room, with board, at 144 West Van Buren street, half a block from the cars.

BOARDING.—Unfurnished rooms, with board, can be had at 209 Black Hawk street, with a private family.

BOARDING.—A large front room, unfurnished, will be let to a gentleman and wife, with first-rate board, at 54 Wolcott street. One or two day boarders can also be accommodated. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, with board, suitable for accommodating families or single gentlemen, may be obtained at 243 South Clark street, only a moment's walk from the Court House or Post Office. Day boarders can also be accommodated.

BOARDING.—Four or five boarders can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, at 38 Franklin street, between Randolph and Lake. Also, a few day boarders.

BOARDING.—A single gentleman can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, breakfast and tea, in a private family. References required. Address "W H," Box 389, or inquire at 180 West Washington street.

Lost.

LOST—On the sidewalk on the east side of Clark street, between the Tribune office and Buck & Rayner's Drug Store, a small leather Portemonnaie, containing about $40 in greenbacks and a small sum in silver and gold. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the office of JNO. EVANS, 53 Clark street.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, Dec. 4th, on Griswold or Van Buren streets, at the Railroad Mission Sunday School, or in State st. cars, a lady's small Gold Hunting Watch, No. 21,540, marked on the face side, "M S U," with an oval enamelled pin and fine gold chain attached. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at H. UNDERWOOD'S, 211 and 213 South Water street.

LOST—On Thursday evening last a Pocket Book, containing $75.00, a pocket knife and two small papers. May be delivered at the office of the Tribune. A good reward will be paid.

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—A gentleman wants a situation as traveling agent or salesman. Has been cashier of a bank and chief engineer of a railroad. Can furnish the best recommendations. Apply at the General Employment and Recruiting office of HOYT, BUTLER & CO., Room No. 3, 55 Clark street, or address P. O. Box 4795, Chicago.

WANTED—Situation—By a young woman in a small family to do all kinds of housework, or can teach children. A knowledge of business more desired than other profits. South or West sides preferred. Address Miss T. B. KANE, Post Office.

WANTED—Situation—To superintend general household work in a moderate sized family, where her daughter can have the use of piano. The best of reference given. Address Box 2975, stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED—Situation—A young man, a practical book-keeper, with a good knowledge of business, and No. 1 reference, wishes a situation in some wholesale house. Is not in the least afraid of work. Address "COMPETENT," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man as salesman in a dry goods store, (wholesale preferred.) Have had four years experience in the dry goods business. Can furnish the best of references. Address "G F," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—An honest and energetic woman desires a situation in a Dry Goods or Fancy Store. Good city references furnished. Address "A W M," Box 6303, Chicago.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—And all seeking profitable employment to know that they can secure a good paying business for the winter by taking an agency for our standard subscription works, also maps, photographs and upwards of sixty steel engravings of prominent persons and generals. Active agents are realizing $100 per month. Address E. B. TREAT, 117 South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—Efficient agents in every county in the Northwest to introduce the following popular works: History of the Rebellion, by Rev. J. S. C. Abbott; Life of Washington, by Hon. J. T. Headly, and other new and popular works. Business permanent—commission liberal. For terms call on or address O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark st., Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 508.

WANTED—Agents—Male or female, for Histories of the War, Northern and Southern. Three vols. now ready. $3.50 on each name. MORGAN AND HIS MEN, LADIES MEDICAL GUIDE, with other popular books not in store. Address S. M. KENNEDY, Publisher, 194 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—Everywhere, to sell by subscription our new and rapidly selling work, "MORGAN AND HIS CAPTORS," comprised in one elegant octavo volume, with a fine steel plate likeness of Morgan. Price, $1.75. This is one of the best Agency Books in the market. No circumstances of the rebellion have developed better material for an interesting, instructive and exciting volume than the raids of John Morgan. The work has been meeting with a ready demand in spite of the draft and the excitement of the Presidential campaign and election, and now that both are over, Agents cannot help COINING money in its sale. One Agent in Indiana got 96 subscribers in two weeks out of 100 solicited to subscribe. Full particulars, terms, &c., given on application to the publishers, C. F. VENT & CO., 112 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—$100 per month and expenses. An agent wanted in every county in the Northwest to sell BINGLEY'S ANIMATED NATURE. A very popular and standard work—1200 royal octavo pages elegantly bound—1400 spirited and accurate engravings—price only $7.50. Exclusive territories given. Address the publisher, HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 112 Dearborn street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents. 1,000 Agents who can make $100 a month selling my new Photograph Album Cards (15 kinds), Photographs, (1,000 kinds), Lloyd's Maps and Charts, Clark's Indelible Pencils. Send stamp for my new circular, to R. H. LANDON Agent, Chicago, 88 Lake Street, opposite Tremont House.

WANTED—Agents. $70 a month. I want agents everywhere, at $70 a month, expenses paid, to sell fifteen articles, the best selling ever offered. Full particulars free. Address OTIS T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—Agents—To canvass for the new work, PATRIOTISM OF ILLINOIS, by T. M. Eddy, D. D. None but men of experience and who can give good references wanted. A few counties left. CLARKE & CO., No. 82 Washington street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—($125 per month) everywhere, to introduce the new Shaw & Clark $16 Family Sewing Machine the ONLY low price machine in the country which is licensed by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. Salary and expenses, or large commissions allowed. All other machines now sold for less than forty dollars each are infringements, and the seller and user liable. Illustrated circulars sent FREE. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—Agents—To sell the GENUINE IMPROVED NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Retail price, $15. Address DANE & CO., P. O. Box 52, Chicago, Ill., or call at Room No. 8, Post Office Block, corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets. N. B.—GENERAL AGENTS WANTED for all the large cities in the Northwest, to whom great inducements will be offered.

WANTED—Agents—Immediately, in every town and county in the Northwest agents to sell the Great American Conflict, by Horace Greeley. The name and great ability of the author, the manner in which he has performed his task, the mechanical execution of the work, its portraits on steel of generals, statesmen and other eminent men, its views of places of historic interest, maps and diagrams of battle-fields and naval engagements, all conspire to render it the most saleable work ever published. Also, agents to sell our magnificent steel plate engravings of Lincoln, Grant, Hancock, Sherman, McClellan, Farragut, Greeley and Sheridan, together with a large assortment of books and albums, suitable for holiday presents. GEO. & C. W. SHERWOOD, Western Publishers, No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 2013.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Business and Residence Property for sale in THOMAS B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office.
MICHIGAN AVENUE—Between Lake and Randolph sts., 24 feet, with brick building.
RIVER STREET—Block of first-class Stores, with lot to the River.
FRANKLIN STREET, near Lake street—Block of Brick Stores.
WASHINGTON STREET, corner of Franklin street—80 feet square, with brick block.
MADISON STREET, near Wells—45 feet full depth, with Frame Dwelling.
INDIANA ST., corner of Wolcott st.—Lot 30 feet front.
INDIANA ST.—Lot 40 feet front, near Wolcott street.
Lots and Dwellings in each Division of the city.

FOR SALE—A two-story house, ten rooms, on Calumet avenue, lot 25x183—rented for $500. Price $3,500. This is a bargain. No. 192 Third avenue—rented for $500. Price $6,500. One on Sedgwick street—$2,000. PETER SHIMP, 92 Monroe street.

FOR SALE—A nice frame Cottage House of six rooms, and lot, on May street, between Lake and Fulton—No. 49. Lot is 25 by 130 feet.
A new frame House, of seven rooms, and lot 30 by 120 feet, with large barn, on Carpenter street, near Fulton.
A frame house of eight rooms, and lot, on Ewing street, between Desplaines and Halsted. The above houses will be sold low and immediate possession given.
THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—House and lot on Michigan avenue, north of Van Buren-st. Lot 40x180.
House and lot on Wabash avenue, near Twelfth-st.
House on Wabash avenue, with lease of lot.
House on Jefferson-st., with lease of lot.
A beautiful Building Lot, 50x178, corner of Prairie avenue and Twenty-first st.
A splendid Building Lot, 50x140, on West Washington-st., corner of Willard Place.
No. 152 Ewing-st., brick house.
A lot 48x80, on Clinton-st., near Madison.
House and lot 239 Ewing-st.
House and lot on Walnut-st., near Robey—lot 40x125.
Brick House and lot on Erie st.
House corner of Ontario and St. Clair-st.—by REES & AYRES, 88 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—83 feet on Prairie avenue, near Twentieth-st. 50 feet on Wabash avenue, near Twenty-third st. House and lot on Wabash avenue, near Old-st. House and lot on Wabash avenue, near Sixteenth-st. 20 acres of land, one mile west of city limits at $300 per acre. Apply to J. P. OLINGER, Real Estate Broker, 43 Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—130 by 180 feet, corner of Randolph and Elizabeth-sts. 190 feet on West Taylor-st., with house, at $4,000. House and lot corner of Warren and Lincoln-sts. 48 feet on Wells-st., corner of Harrison. Three acres, fronting on Vincennes Road, at Cottage Grove. Apply to J. P. OLINGER, Real Estate Broker, 43 Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—Fine marble-front Store on Lake st. Five brick Stores on State-st. Two brick Stores on South Clark-st. Several brick Stores on South Water-st. A valuable business corner on North Clark-st. Apply to J. P. OLINGER, Real Estate Broker, 43 Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE.—North Lasalle-st., fine residence lots. Michigan avenue—lot near Twelfth street. Also, 100 feet corner Twenty-sixth st. Prairie avenue—two lots near Twentieth-st. Indiana avenue—50 feet near Twenty-sixth st. West Side residence property—several desirable lots. SCOVILLE & HARVEY, Telegraph Building.

FOR SALE—House on leased ground. A large frame house on Washington-st., suitable for a boarding house.
Frame Dwelling and Store, corner of Lake and Wood sts.
Two Stores (with dwelling over) on State-st. The ground may be purchased, if desired, at a low price.
J. L. LEE, Real Estate Agent, 66 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Central Business Property. Three first-class Stores on Lake street. Three first-class Stores on South Water street. Six Stores on South Clark street. Also, first-class Houses and Lots on the avenues. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Ada Street Property, West Division. A very desirable dwelling house on Ada street, between Lake and Randolph, with lot. Lot is 40 ft front by 115 ft deep, running to an alley, on which there is a good barn. The house contains 11 rooms, with closets and clothes presses attached. Gas all through the house; water, both cistern and hydrant, in kitchen. The house is well constructed and in perfect repair. Randolph street cars run within half a block of the property. Apply to WILLIAM F. DEWEY, Room 11, 133 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE.—Real Estate for sale
SOUTH SIDE.
Northwest corner Prairie avenue and Buena Vista street, 98x125. Pleasant location. Offered cheap.
Northwest corner Prairie avenue and Rio Grande place—174x172. Fine lot for subdivision or improvement.
Lots on Calumet avenue, north of Hardin place, east front—120 feet deep. $25 per foot.
Beautiful lot on Prairie avenue, south of Old street—100x196. East front.
House and Lot, 24x126, Calumet avenue, north of Rio Grande street. $5,000.
House and Lot, 100 feet front, corner of Rio Grande street and Calumet avenue.
Lot on Ogden Slip, near Archer road, 196x200, suitable for packing house or manufactory. Offered cheap.
A Triangular Lot corner Archer road and McGregor street.
ALSO—Other property.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

FOR SALE—Three thousand dollars will buy a residence lot 54x187 feet, with a neat cottage house containing five rooms with closets, pantry, kitchen and cellar, in good repair, situated on line of city railway, and one mile north of Chicago River. For further particulars address F. N., Tribune office.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A neat Cottage House on West Madison street, near Rucker. Will sell part of furniture and winter fuel, if desired. Possession given immediately. Address E. E. BRAISTED, P. O. Drawer 5803.

TO RENT—Store No. 274 South Water street. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—With board, an unfurnished front room; also, vacancies for gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated at moderate prices. References required. 34 Washington street, between State street and Wabash avenue.

TO RENT—Offices and Lofts at 206 Lake street; apply on the premises. Also, storage for flour and pork. Address Box 1486, Chicago.

TO RENT—Without board, a furnished front chamber suitable for one or two gentlemen, at 93 West Jackson street, cor. Monroe. Call at the premises.

TO RENT.—To Correspondents: "J M M," has rented his house.

Wanted.

WANTED—Boarding for a gentleman and lady in a private family where there are no boarders, within twenty minutes walk of the Court House. North or West [illegible] preferred. References exchanged. Address [illegible] "JAK," Tribune office.

WANTED.—Two single persons desire to rent a nicely furnished room, or suite of rooms, in a pleasant location. South Side, within fifteen minutes walk of the Sherman House, preferred. Address "W," Box 1468, stating location.

WANTED—Two furnished unfurnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping, in a pleasant part of the city, within twenty minutes walk of the Court House. Reference [illegible]. Address immediately, "G S," Tribune office.

WANTED—The gentleman who called at C. L. Lee's Grocery Store [illegible] Randolph street, on Friday evening and bought [illegible] pounds of sugar at 27 cents per pound, can learn something to his advantage by calling there.

WANTED—A purchaser for a well selected stock of groceries and provisions, together with store fixtures. The establishment is doing a good business, but for satisfactory reasons the stock will be sold at a good bargain. To any person wishing to engage in the grocery business a rare opportunity is offered. Call at 485 State street, Chicago.

WANTED.—The advertiser desires himself to those desiring the services of an active and trustworthy person. Has had several years experience in the general grocery, produce and commission trades. The highest testimonials as to character. Address "N R G," Tribune office.

WANTED—Temporarily, a first-class business man of undoubted character and business qualifications—it is useless for any other to apply. Salary liberal. Also a good boy, about 16 or 17, who writes a good hand. Address immediately, with reference, P. O. Box 4121.

WANTED—A first-class furnished residence, centrally located. Will board the family if desired. The best of reference given. Address Box 2975, stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED—Correspondence. A young man, 24 years of age, highly respectable, honest and honorable, and possessing feelings like Father Adam, "it is not good for man to be alone," and wants to correspond with some lady with the view of making her his better half. She must be respectable and handsome, not more than 25 nor less than 17 years of age. Do not object to either widow or poverty. Please address "B M W," Box [illegible] Bloomington, Illinois.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer. References required. Apply at 547 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—An active, intelligent boy wanted in a commission house, one who lives with his parents preferred. Address in handwriting of applicant, stating age, &c., P. O. Box 1700, Chicago.

WANTED—Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Address "A G," Tribune office.

WANTED—A competent girl to do general housework at 345 North Clark street.

WANTED—A woman, soldier's wife preferred, who understands washing and ironing. One child would not be objectionable. Apply at 175 West Kinzie street, immediately.

WANTED—To give away. Any one wishing to adopt a fine healthy male child of two weeks old, can do so by addressing AMELIA MUNSON, General Delivery, Chicago.

WANTED—The advertiser desires to invest about $[illegible] in an established business. Address "L," care of Post Office Box [illegible].

WANTED—1 salesman, 1 bartender, 1 collector, and 5 agents. Other situations open. Persons out of employment should give us a call. Only reliable office of the kind in the city. Apply at Mercantile Employment Agency, 88 Randolph street, Room No. 1.

WANTED—A neat Cottage containing eight rooms, suitable for a small family and centrally located may be rented by the party desiring such an opportunity. Would be willing to purchase the furniture at a fair price. For particulars address P. O. Box 2009.

WANTED—Some smart, active men of good address. Call on SAMPLE, 134 South Clark street. P. O. Box 5358.

WANTED—At once, a house from six to nine rooms. Will pay rent up to the first of May in advance. R. R. RANDALL, Washington street, Room No. 5.

WANTED—A partner in a highly profitable business already established in this city. Capital required $800. Real Estate Office, 7 Post Office Block.

WANTED—A first-class Photographer, at an old established gallery in the city, one will up in the C. D. V. work, also to take plates. To one coming well recommended a permanent situation and good salary will be paid. Address for three days, E. L. BRAND, 108 Lake street, Chicago. None but the most experienced need apply.

WANTED—A partner with a few thousand dollars, to take an interest in a packing house. Attention is paid exclusively to curing hams and rendering lard. Real Estate Office, 7 Post Office Block.

WANTED—Clerks, Bookkeepers, salesmen, porters, bar-keepers, &c., &c., seeking situations should apply at the Advertiser and General Business Agency, 84 Dearborn street, Room 5. No fee whatever charged until the situation is procured. LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—2 Firemen, an Assistant Engineer, 3 Yeomen and 3 [illegible] for the U. S. Navy. Apply at the Intelligence Office, 84 Dearborn street, Room 5. No fee charged to [illegible]. LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Young men desiring good positions in the U. S. Navy or [illegible] service to apply at the Intelligence Office of LEWIS & CO., 84 Dearborn street, Room 5. Volunteers and Substitutes will receive information gratis.

WANTED—Two marble or brick Houses, on Wabash or Michigan avenue, with lot of full depth. A fair price in cash will be paid. PETER SHIMP, 92 Monroe st.

WANTED—A partner to engage in a drug business, situated in a [illegible] city, doing a cash business of about [illegible] dollars per day. This will also be an excellent opportunity for the party to learn the drug business. Apply to [illegible] GEOFF, 564 State street, Chicago.

WANTED—A man competent to do good work in wood, iron and brass, [illegible] nine miles from the city at model and [illegible] Shop. He must have a family and [illegible] the shop. ASHLEY, WHITE & CO., 147 [illegible] street, Room 14, up-stairs.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent man, with a good acquaintance in Eastern cities, to travel Eastward and solicit for a strong commission house in this city. To a suitable party a liberal salary will be given and traveling expenses paid. Address, with reference, and state your experience, P. O. Box 719, Chicago.

WANTED—Likenesses from Rhoads & Co's, 130 South Clark street. Beautiful Card Photographs, suitable for albums, $[illegible] dozen; a large size Photograph for $[illegible], with [illegible] and not to fade. Gem Likenesses, [illegible] dozen; single ones [illegible] each.

WANTED—Ship Carpenters at the yard of Akhurst & Douglas, Bridgeport. To first rate men a steady job for the winter [illegible] work. Apply to AKHURST & DOUGLAS, [illegible] Bridgeport, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—A partner with $[illegible] to invest in a business paying [illegible] per year. Inquire this morning at Room 10 Post Office Block.

WANTED—Pony or young horse. Must be smart, young, sound, [illegible] and of some dark color. Those having such [illegible] apply at 133 Lake street. WILLCOX & GIBBS Sewing Machine office.

WANTED—Information Wanted of Mrs. B. G. Stone and Mrs. S. C. Chapin, supposed to be somewhere in the Southern part of Illinois. They lately came on from Alabama, where their husbands left them last August. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by their husbands at Buchanan, Mich.

WANTED—Disabled officers and soldiers, honorably discharged from the service and in want of employment peculiarly suited to their condition, should address P. O. Drawer 6073, Chicago, Ill., giving date of discharge and name of company and regiment discharged from.

WANTED—Men, (farmers preferred,) to engage in a most honorable business, by which from Twenty-five to [illegible] dollars a week may be earned, or Two or Three Hundred a year, without hindrance to other business. Capital required from $15 to $100. Call personally at 14 South Clark street, Room 14, up stairs, or inclose 25 cents for further information to Box 3042, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Two good Trunk Makers, one harness and one saddle hand wanted. Good smooth workmen will find steady and good wages at the subscribers. Address G. PROAL, St. Paul, Min.

WANTED—Ladies—A Soldier solicits your correspondence. Address WM. [illegible] Co. D, 13th Iowa, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—A Partner, to take an interest in a well-established and paying business. Any one wishing to invest in a paying business, and who has $1,500 cash, cannot do better than address "F," P. O. Drawer 6431, for particulars. Location in center of city.

WANTED—A Nurse. One who can sew preferred. Apply at Room 39, Richmond House.

WANTED—Immediately, a Slide Lathe, with screw feed and [illegible], to swing 16 inches, with counter shaft and [illegible], also a small upright drilling machine, with swing [illegible], counter shaft, pulleys, hangers, &c. Apply to [illegible] H. SCHENCK, Sherman House, Chicago.

WANTED—A Buggy, immediately. One low hung, easy riding and comfortable back to the seat; also harness, [illegible] bridle. J. H. SCHENCK, Sherman House.

WANTED—By an Artist, board in a respectable family where he can pay for [illegible] by painting portraits or teaching the art of painting to them. Great inducements will be given [illegible] Address "ARTIST," P. O. Box 2492, Chicago.

WANTED—To exchange West Side property, on Paulina street, near Madison; Head and Union Park cottage house of 5 rooms, barn, (lot 50 feet front) for property [illegible] improved on South Side. Inquire at [illegible] Cottage Grove avenue. JOHN B. SHERMAN.

WANTED.—A young married gentleman wishes to secure permanent board and first-class accommodations, with all the comforts of a home, for himself and wife, in a private family where there are no boarders. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address "G," P. O. Drawer [illegible].

WANTED—Substitutes and Volunteers. Wm. Murphy & Bro., [illegible] attend to all business in the Substitute line, and [illegible] furnish men on as reasonable terms as any other [illegible] wishing to enlist in the Navy for the term of [illegible] three years, will find it to their advantage [illegible] their arrangements with the undersigned. [illegible] a branch office of Lieut. Jonas D. Hatch [illegible] the U. S. Naval Rendezvous at Chicago [illegible] good bounties by applying at our office. Veterans and Minors will always be [illegible] will take contracts for filling quotas [illegible] furnishing Substitutes for those liable to [illegible] drafted men. Do not fail to call before [illegible] elsewhere. WM. MURPHY & BRO., [illegible] corner of Randolph and Lasalle sts.

WANTED—For the Government. In the Quartermaster's Department, at [illegible] Louis, Laborers at $45 per month and rations. [illegible] at $40 per month and rations. Free transportation [illegible] from Chicago, Illinois. For further particulars [illegible] at the Government Office. [illegible]

Found.

FOUND—A Lady's Portemonnaie. Call for it on G. P. REMICK, Attorney at Law, 155 Adams street.

FOR SALE—I offer for sale cheap half of my lot, corner Rush and [illegible] street, 50 feet front on Rush by 100 feet [illegible] the above is desirable property for the [illegible] W. T. SHUFELDT, 51 South Water-st.